je Kining Journal,

RAILWAY AND

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1097-Vol. XXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE

2. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 50. 1. FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, In BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

"IDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—payers 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND is for speculation requires careful discrimination.

"Caorrs is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford of South Tamar, Wheal Wrey, Sortridge Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Sas, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheal (St. Agnes), Fort Bowen, Lelant Consols, Heard, West Providence, Wheal (St. Agnes), Fort Growth Collacombe, St. Austelf Consols, Herward United, Pross, Bosecan, Botallack, Gawton United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wheal Mary Great Hewas, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, United Mines (Gwennap), East as Cabert United, Wheal Brewer, Bryntail.

"Barket for good, and especially DIVIDEND, shares is advancing.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of South Frances, Buller, Basset, Providence, Ding Dong, Great as, East Tamar, Mary Ann, Trelawny, and several of the progressive mines also a SELLER of Drake Walls, South Cuddra, West Sortridge, Molland, South as, South Devon Consols, at prices which will prove remunerative to present

B. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, at the closest market sof the day, in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES; also, in BANK, LWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES, for immediate each settlement.

IVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), and to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, sently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

IEEE WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having more experience in every department of mining and its management, together as extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in sixil, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic approach of the mining agents and others in a strength of the mining Exchange, will forward a grices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c. 7, thresducedie-street, London, Aug. 30, 1856.

ESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET. STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES CTED in BRITISH and POREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM GATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange granded to all parties doing business with this firm.

R. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRIdged FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY sHARRS, STOCKS, &c. Itary list for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge tish misses of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with the contraction of the

BANK, CANAL, and INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
ares in the Union Bank of London.
liler Shares, paying £00 bi-monthly.
aset, paying £00 bi-monthly.
aset, paying £00 bi-monthly.
libr and Basset United.
with Cars Bree.

100 South Condurrews.

100 South Condurrews.

100 South Condurrews.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred mois, £13\(\frac{7}{2}\); Bailer and Basset; Botallack, £185; Bedford United, £7\(\frac{7}{2}\); Buller; and Basset; Botallack, £185; Bedford United, £7\(\frac{7}{2}\); Buller; and Bosset; Botallack, £185; Bedford United, £7\(\frac{7}{2}\); Buller; and Frongoch, £2.; East Wheal Robert, 13s. 6d.; Gawton United; Great Sheba, \$\frac{1}{2}\; Great Wheal Baddern, 16s.; Hingston Down, £3; Lady Berths, 15s. 6d.; \$\frac{1}{2}\; Alson, North Frances, £10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Nanteos and Penrhiw, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Feed-an-drea is; Providence, £60; Par Consols, £30; Swanpool, £3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tessellyn Consols, 4s.; itsel Mines (Tavistock); Worthing, 1s. 9d.; West Sharp Tor, £6; West Sortridge, is Wheal Buller; Wheal Basset; Wheal Zion, 10s.; Wheal Emma; Wh. Edward, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Buller; Gawton United; Hingston Down, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Wheal Buseet, £385; Wheal Buller, £380; Wheal Basset, £75; Wheal Grenville, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Wheal Bused, £7; Nanteos and Penrhiw, £1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hawkmoor, 4s. 6d.; Wh. Zion, 5 Great Alfred, £1; Sortridge and Bedford, 2s. 6d.; West Sortridge, 1s. 6d.

IVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, some of which are paying 30 per cent. on present price:—
Solited United, £7½.

Scanyorth, £3½.

1 Condurrow, £135.

Soling Long, £42½.

Soling Dong, £42½.

Soling Dong, £42½.

Soling Dong, £42½.

South Caradon, £285.

South Caradon, £285.

South Caradon, £285.

Trewtha, £3¾.

Soling Caradon, £285.

Soling Dong, £42½.

Soling Caradon, £285.

Soling Dong, £42½.

Soling Caradon, £285.

Totals, 24.

10 W. Fowey Cons., 26%.

10 South Cuddra.

10 South Cuddra.

10 Great Fower, 24%.

10 Great Crimis, 11s.

10 Great Crimis, 11s.

10 Great Crimis, 11s.

10 Great Crimis, 11s.

10 Great Grimis, 11s.

10 West Prinsep.

10 W R. H. G. SHARP begs to call the attention of his friends and

R. H. G. SHARP begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to the present depressed state of the mining share market, considered and progressive nines, the former paying from 15 to 30 per cent. in dividends, and progressive nines, the former paying from 15 to 30 per cent. in dividends, and progressive nines, the former paying from 15 to 30 per cent. in dividends, and progressive nines, the former paying from 15 to 30 per cent. in dividends, and progressive nines, the former paying from 15 to 30 per cent. in dividends, and to 30 per cent. and more. Mr. SHARP will be happy to forward a list of those tens which, in his opinion, are worth protecting at the present low prices, and 11 gives which, in his opinion, are worth protecting at the present low prices, and 11 gives which, in his opinion, are worth protecting the processor. And the happy to forward a list of those tens which, in his opinion, are worth protecting the processor. And the happy to forward a list of those with the processor. And the processor of the processor of the processor of the processor of the processor with present low with processor processor. And the processor with processor processor. And the processor processor processor processor processor. And the processor processor processor processor processor processor processor processor. And the processor processo

R. A. H. GARLAND has the following SHARES FOR SALE:

1 Bulier, £390.

20 Wheel Grenville, 28s.

1 South Frances, £340.

1 South Tamar, £24.

100 Sortr. and Bedf., £4.

20 Wheel Cornwill, £30.

5 Par Consols, £294.

1 Rosew. United, £59/5.

1 Rosew. United, £59/5.

20 West Sortridge, 1s. 90.

7 Trehane, 20s.

10 West Grenville, 3s.

20 West Sortridge, 1s. 90.

20 West Sortridge, 1s. 91.

20 W

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Cash given on receipt of transfer. SHARES 12

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return
his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from
all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY, OF

all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY, OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, is ENGLISH, RISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not simed at with due caution, directed by sound judgment, soquired by experience, is very hasardous; but capital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essentials to success, has generally been found pre-eminently profitable, the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment. Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are undoubtedly among the most profitable investments of British capital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, sciling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realise large profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the most skilful agents, Mr. REYNOLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Porkellis United and Great Wheal Alfred Mines are good investments at present quotations.—Aug. 13, 1856.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4. AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

Various case Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

J AMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

15 Bridford Con., 19s., 9d. 10 Kelly Bray.

16 Bryntall, £3 17s. 6d. 10 Ludcott, 34s. 6d.

17 Ballyrign, £2 16s. 9d. 10 Ludcott, 34s. 6d.

18 Bulch Consols, £2%.

19 Bulch Consols, £2%.

10 Buckland Con., 2s. 6d.

10 Cuert, 2s. 6d.

10 Cuert, 2s. 6d.

10 Nor. Trelawny, 12s., 9d.

10 Long Drake Walls, £2.

10 Drake Walls, £2.

10 Drake Walls, £2.

10 Drake Walls, £2.

10 Drake Trengoch, 2s. 2d.

10 Forewhile United.

10 Forewhile United.

10 Forewhile United.

10 Forewhile United.

10 Great Menal Vor, £3.

10 Gilmar, £2%.

10 Great Menal Vor, £3.

10 Great Menal Vor, £3.

10 Great Menal Vor, £3.

10 Great Alfred, £5%.

10 Great Alfred, £5%.

10 Substance Walls, £3 18.

10 Great Alfred, £5%.

10 Substance Walls, £3 18.

10 Great Alfred, £5%.

10 Great Alfred, £5%.

10 Great Henal vor, £3.

10 Great Henal vor, £3.

10 Great Wheal Vor, £3.

10 Great Henal vor, £4.

20 Valor Tow, £3.

20 Wh. Greatlife, £3.

20 Wh. Greatlife, £3.

20 Wh. Greatlife, £3.

20 Wh. Greatlife, £3.

20 Wh. Greatlife,

MR. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET (Anderton's Hotel), from Two until Four p. M.

British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment. Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 29, 1856.

M. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY. 20 MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 8, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. ALFRED VOSPER, ASSAYER

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Poliberro, Bryntail, Aifred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and brambier and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE
STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Tin Mining Company.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG-LAND, IBELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HENRY VERRAN (late of Cornwall) undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. The highest references can be given as to character and ability on application.—Address, Brook House, Llanidices, North Wales.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES,—CAPT. JAMES ROACH
(Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Lianidlees, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS
HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY
in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in each of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail
themselves of his services.—August 22, 1856.

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c., REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all mometary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
MANUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

3,
Mr. Manuel will shortly open an office also in Cornwall for the same business.

LOANS GRANTED.

ONDON EXCHANGE ADVANCE FUND.

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, FACING THE RIVER.
CITY OFFICE,—47, OLD BROAD STREET.

3 2

130 to \$1000 advanced on Bills of Sale, parsonal or other security. Bills of Example cashed. Five per cent, interest on deposite, payable in January and July.

Orms forwarded on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FORFEITED AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

R. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornfill, London, on Thursday, the 4th day of September next, at One o'clock precisely,
the following weighable SHARES:—
200 (400ths) Colon Silver-Lead and Copper Shares, Limeriok.
20 (1200ths) Shares in West Colladombe Tin and Copper Mine, near Tavistock.
20 (1200ths) Shares in Typtridge Lead Mine.
(Forfeited for non-payment of calls.) Also,
(Formeited for non-payment of

1 South Frances.
Catalogues and further particulars to be had of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, hreadneedle-street, London.

FOR SALE, WHEAL KEKEWICH, LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN, WITH THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS THEREON.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the sit day of September next, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the valuable property known as WHEAL KEKEWICH, situate in the parish of Lanivet, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, ONE 35 in. cylinder EMOINE, with 12 tons boiler, PUMPS, and OTHER MATERIALS, forming the whole of the property of the adventurers in and on the mine. The mine is situate in a good mining district, and for sale from unavoidable circumstances. Catalogues and further particulars to be had of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

R. WM. MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, FREE OF 5 Alfred Consols.

1 Providence.

5 Bedford United.

1 Rosewarns.

5 Crown-court,
5 Crown-cour

1 Providence.
1 Rosewarne.
10 South Tamar.
1 South Caradon.
1 South Frances.
20 Sortridge.
1 Trelawny.
50 Trewetha. 50 Vale of Towy.

2 Wheal Kitty.

2 Wheal Margaret.

10 Wheal Wrey.

1 Wheal Buller.

1 Wheal Basset.

5 West Basset. 10 Hingston Down.
2 Mary Ann.
5 North Basset.
1 North Roskear.
5 Par Consols.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists.

10 Arthur. 2 East Rose. 10 South Devon.

25 Boiling Well. 15 Great Alfred. 20 South Cuddra.

20 Crebor. 2 Gram. and St. Aubyn.

1 Collacombe. 20 Ludeott. 10 South Garras.

10 Dave of Corowall. 5 Porkellis United. 5 Wheal Edward.

10 Devon Buller. 10 South Eilen. 20 Wheal Grenville.

10 Devon Buller. 20 Wheat Greaville.

N.B. Any purchaser of undoubted respectability can have shares REGISTERED, and receive CERTIFICATES of same, previous to payment.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreigh Mining Shares.

Cash given on receipt of transfer.

1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

ES WANTED, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—
2 South Frances.
5 Mary Ann.
1 Rosewarne.
100 East Garras.
10 North Basset. SHARES 2 Se 10 Par Consols. 20 Alfred Consols. 50 Great Alfred. 10 North Basset.

50 Grenville.

1 Devon Consols,
Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. E. BLYTH, 1, St. Michael's-alley Cornhill, R. EVAN HOPKINS MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY on all matters connected with FOREIGN and ENGLISH MINES, REDUCTION WORKS, MACHINERY, NEW PATENTS, &c. Every precaution taken to guard his clients from profitess and deceptive schemes.

Foreign Correspondence must reach Mr. Hopkins free of expense.

MR. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
AND METALLURGIST.
OFFICE (First Floor), 4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating on large amounts of ores declared.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, spriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

LECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION OF ALL THE METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. CALVERT'S LATEST DISCOVERIES enable him to TREAT ORES at the MOUTH of the MINE, thereby saving the great expense of carriage and fuel. His process is nexpensive, and entirely supersedes the disadvantages of the old acid method. Those who wish to avail themselves of the property of the control of the

TO MINING ADVENTURERS AND CAPITALISTS .-Mr. WESTON begs to call the attention of persons interested in mining specution to several important DISCOVERIES in the vicinity of MACHYNLLETH, contgomeryshire, which are NOW FOR SALE, either in part or shares. They const of LEAD and COPPER MINES, and SLATE QUARRIES, and offer prospects amusual advantage.—Address, H. Weston, mine agent, Machynlleth.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN (Ago 23), a SITUATION. Is a thoroughly PRACTICAL MINER. Can assay copper, silver, lead, &c., and undertake dialling, if required. Can give testimonials from the most respectable parties in the county of Cornwall; and would prefer going abroad, either for a company, or with a private gentleman.—Address, "M. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, Locadon.

ANTED, a MAN thoroughly competent to OPEN UP and CONDUCT a COPPER MINE in SPAIN.—Address, stating age, salary, &c., to E. F.," 33, Princes-square, Kennington, London.

YANTED TO PURCHASE, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, suitable for re-laying without chairs.—Apply to Thos. Boyd and Sox, moveeting-street, Liverpool. tal brokers,

FOR SALE, a BRASS WORKING-BARREL, in good condition, 10% in. diameter, and 7 ft. 6 in. long; also, a brass bucket and clack shell to the BRYMBO COMPANY, Wrexham. 45

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP OR OTHERWISE.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a LEASE of a very valuable BARYTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works, and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an optimitive seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applicationwand dressed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 25, Fleet-street, London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE NITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERALING, and SALES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[Duper, Perrins, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.] 4/

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUPACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally seknowledged, and can be na-hesitatingly affirmed.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING IN THE QUARTER
ENDING 30rn JUNE, 1856; with a few Particulars of the Position and Proposits of some of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines.

By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.,
Author of British Mines considered as a Means of Incestment.
Copies may be obtained at Mr. Munchison's offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street
Within; and at the Mining Journal office, 30, Plest-street, London.

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CALLT-Y-FFRITH RHEDYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—5000 shares at £10 each.

The MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION NOW LIES FOR SIGNATURE at the offices of the company, and, when fully signed, will be registered under the Act which limits linbility to shareholders. Parties holding certificates of shares are requested to sign it forthwith.

o agn it fortawith.
Applications may be made for the 400 shares unsold, at £3 deposit, following the eport of the 17th July. No further calls for twelve months, and then, if required, of to exceed 22. 63. per share, and at intervals of three months.
Offices, 9, Austinfriars, Aug. 3, 1856.
WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £30,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 per share.
The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange and in payment of the deposit of £5 per share.

Mayanta Drawson, John Ber Wer & West & St.

MANAGINO DIRECTOR—John Pace, Esq., 9, Austinfriars. BANKERS—Unity Bank, Unity-buildings, Canona-street Solicitors—Messrs Baker and Knight, 34, Lime-street BROKER—Peter Witson, Esq., 57, Threadneedle-street. SECRETARY—Mr. William Evans.

SECREARY—Mr. William Evans.

OFFICES,—No. 9, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Applications are yet required for the 3000 shares unsold; the whole must be applied for prior to an allotment being made.

The expital of the company is 250,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each, where-upon a deposit of £3 per share is to be paid, and the remainder called for as required for the mining operations, by instalments not exceeding 2s. £d. per share, and that at intervals of not less than three months.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the offices of the company.

WILLIAM EVANS, Sec.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Treburgett Crowan Consolidated Copper Mining Co (Limited).

(Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares in your company, of £10 each, on which I enclose you a deposit of £1 per share, and hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number, and to pay the further sum of £4 per share on allotment, and the further calls as required, up to £10 per share, subject to the provisions of the Act of Parliament which limits liability to shareholders.

I am, Gentlemen, your obelient servant,.

Name in full.

Residence.

Profession or business.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

CHIEF OFFICES....... UNITY BUILDINGS, 8, CANNON STREET, CITY.

No. of I	policies e	ffected. Amount ins	ured.
1st Year, ending September 28, 1853	4,277 10,107 10,871 7,747		18 96
Total	33,002	£22,275,2	00

A S S A Y O F F I C E A N D I A B O R A T O R I E S.

DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by John Mitteletle, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Fractical Assaying,"

Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Institution in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

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Amongst the most important of the resources of Turkey and the Levant may

Commencial Agent—James Davidson, Esq. (Davidson and Co.), 2, Walbrook.

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Amougst the most important of the resources of Turkey and the Levant may be ranked their mineral productions. Extensive mines of coal, iron, chromate of iron, lead, copper, and other minerals, are known to exist, the working of which, if pradently conducted, cannot fall to promote the commercial relations between England and the east of Europe, and to brouden highly satisfactory results to those investing their capital in the undertaking.

For the purpose of developing these resources, it is proposed to form a company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, limiting the liability of the shareholders to the samount of their subscriptions.

It has been considered desirable that the operations of the company should be gradual, commending with undertakings which previous experience has demonstrated as offering a eafe investment with highly resource results.

With this view, the promoters have made provisional agreements with parties enjoying exclusive privileges, conceded by the Sultan and the Greek Government, for the supply of emery stone, an article of known importance and increasing consumption. Under the Sultan's firman, the company will have the privilege of working the mines at Scalanova, in Asia Miner; and, under contract with the Greek Government, those at Naxos, as well as in all other parts of the empire and kingdom. The annual consumption of emery stone is necrosary the demand may reasonably be expected largely to increase.

In order to simplify the operations of the proposed company as much as possible, the promoters have made a further provisional arrangement with competent parties to extract the emery stone from the miner and deliver as the company as much as possible, the promoters have made a further provisional arrangement with competent parties to extract the emery stone from the miner and deliver.

for the polishing of which emery stone is necessary, the demand may reasonably be expected largely to increase. In order to simplify the operations of the proposed company as much as possible, the promoters have made a further provisional arrangement with competent parties to extract the emery stone from the mines, and deliver, at fixed prices, such quantities as the company may desire at Smyrna, where it will be handed over to the company's agent for shipment to Europe or elsewhere.

The provisional directors have had elaborate details submitted to their consideration, based upon the existing demand and supply of emery, and having carefully investigated the subject, sided by gentlemen practically acquainted with the trade, they have satisfied themselves of the soundness of the proposed undertaking, and the prospect which it holds out of very profitable returns for the espital invested. These details will be submitted, on application at the offices, to any parties desiring to take a substantial interest in the undertaking, and fully warrant the provisional directors in stating that, from this source slone, dividends at the rate of 10 per cent, may be calculated upon, even for the first 12 months, with progressive increase in future years. No increase of called-up aspital, beyond the £4 per share payable upon allottent, will be made, except with the concurrence of the shareholders at a general meeting, convened for the purpose of considering whether the operations of the company shall be enlarged.

Official forms of anglication for shares may be obtained from the brokes; or the

e enlarged.
Official forms of application for shares may be obtained from the brokers; or the ceretary, at the offices of the proposed company, 2, New Broad-street.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL PROCESS, REDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES

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Licenses will be granted to mine owners and mining companies for the adoption of
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To be Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 1856, whereby the liability of the shareholders will be limited to the amount of their shares.

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OFFICES,—No. 2, UPPER WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND. *

This extensive and valuable mine is situated in the parish of Gwinear, in the county of Cornwail, contiguous to the western boundary of Camborne—one of the richest mineral districts in the world.

The mine contains seven known lodes, also two cross-courses and an civan course, considered to be continuations of the well-known lodes in Dolcoath (which within half a century yielded nearly £3,000,000 of mineral), and are composed of gossan, prian, fluor-spar, flookas, spots of copper, lead, mundic, and rich black and yellow ore, their size being respectively from 2 to 4 ft. wide.

Several piles of black and yellow ore, mixed with gossan of an unusually rich description, have been recently raised west of the engine-shaft; and within the last 14 days a new lode of rich black and yellow ore has been cut in the adit level, which pa-ses several hundred fathoms through the sett.

A most important and valuable feature of the Gwinear Consols is that the gossan, of which there is an abundance, is richly impregnated with silver, the result of an assay made by a scientific and eminent assayer showing an average of 40 oxs. of pure silver to the ton.

The peculiar advantages presented by the Gwinear Consols are—that it is situated

assay made by a scientific and eminent assayer showing an average of 400% or pure silver to the ton.

The peculiar advantages presented by the Gwinear Consols are—that it is situated in one of the richest mineral districts in Cornwall; is in immediate proximity to and surrounded by numerous mines of known productive character; that the samples of ore raised are uncommonly rich; that the yield of silver from the gossan will return an early profit; and that the formation of the sett and the adits already driven, aided by the prosecution of the Roseworthy Wood Adit, render the mine capable of being economically and efficiently worked without the use of expensive machinery.

The capital of the company is £15,600, divided into 3000 shares of £5 each; £2 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance called for by instalments of £1 each, with one month's notice of each call.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the directors, at the office of the company, 2, Upper Weilington-street, Strand; but no application will be entertained unless a deposit of £1 for each share applied for be previously made with the bankers of the company, or be remitted in the letter of application.

S LATE.—The BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES. BUILD AND COMPANY HAVE ON THE RESIDENCE OF THE STATES OF THE STATE ON HAND a large assortment of RODFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for ablent from their depot at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of alleghes. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Edwards, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

ment from their depot at Hangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all these. Orders to be addressed to Mr. Edwards, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Barbor.

LIATE SIABS AND ROOFING SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries share Flestinlog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIBLELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by expourte to the atmosphere, unknown in any other win. The MACHNO SLABS are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimino Slate Works, Upper Bajerace-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTIAMEN: I very readily ofter my testimony to the excellence of your alabs raised at the Machno quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other importies, pleasant to the tool of the mason, early planed and moulted, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnaronshire quarries.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—Daan Sin: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to aside, enable me to pronounce it in every way expable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEKLER, Conway, North Wales.

PIKES AND FISH BOLTS.—Prices and detailed information, with respect to HOPPER'S PATENTS and IMPROVEMENTS in SPIKES and FISH BOLTS, will be forwarded on application to Mr. Gro, Hopper, Houghton-lespring Ironworks, and Eritannia Ironworks, Pence Houses, Durksm. Thousands of tons of the above have been made at these works during the last ten years, for most of the principal railways in England. A liberal allowance to exporters and commission agents.

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The Circular of information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Degree Registry, 156, Strand,

STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY ROCKS, AND THEIR METALLIC PRODUCTIONS. *- (Concluded.)

METALLIC PRODUCTIONS.*—(Concluded.)

Mr. Evan Hopkins observed, in reply, that the object of his paper was not to invite theoretical discussion on the origin of rocks and their metals, or to create personal altereation amongst those who upheld different systems of geology, but to give to the Institution the result of his observations, made in different parts of the world, and accompanied by such facts, and real sections, as should substantiate his statements. His object was to represent the true conditions of the primary series, founded on very long, extensive, and laborious experience, showing the value of such knowledge to the profession of mining engineering. Unfortunately, it was too much the fashion to make observations and geological sections to suit favourite systems, rather than to endeavour to represent the actual conditions of the rocks. Practical geology, founded on experience, was of much greater value in mining than the knowledge acquired by mere lectures on the theoretical sections.

The direction and angular position of the primary cleavage planes had also a very important influence on the faults and dislocations of mineral veins and coal seams, which so frequently embarrassed the mining engineer, and thus showing the necessity of studying the laws of structure in the field. It had been remarked (by Mr. John Taylor) that the rocks in the gold districts of Virginia did not present a vertical structure. He (Mr. Hopkins) had not himself surveyed the gold districts of the United States, but he could furnish extracts from the reports of others which, he trusted structurely, notwithstanding Mr. John Taylor's statement to the contrary.

vertical structure, notwithstanding Mr. John Taylor'

sent a vertical structure, notwithstanding Mr. John Taylor's statement to the contrary.

Messrs. Andres del Rio and Mr. Millington, in their report on Virginia, stated that "the quartz and talcose slate stand vertical." Prof. Silliman stated that "the rocks stand nearly vertical, and have a direction of about 10° east of north." Mr. Whitney, a mining engineer, in his reports, states that the rocks in Virginia stand nearly vertical." Again, Messrs. Clawson and Rogers state in their report that "the talcose slate strikes from 29° to 32° east of north, and stands vertical." Many more may be furnished, but the preceding extracts sufficiently show the striking analogy between the gold regions in the United States and those elsewhere.

Mr. Hopkins regretted that there was too great a tendency, even amongst those who were considered practical men, to make assertions to suit the prevailing theories of the day, rather than carefully to investigate the facts, and correct them.

With respect to the machines employed to extract gold from pyrites.

those who were considered practical men, to make assertions to suit the prevailing theories of the day, rather than carefully to investigate the facts, and correct them.

With respect to the machines employed to extract gold from pyrites, quarts, slates, &c., he believed stamping-mills to be the best, but he had purposely left this part of the subject for a future paper. In the meantime, he would state that the difficulties experienced by the old gold companies in working remuneratively had not proceeded from the want of suitable and economical machinery, but from the difficulty of obtaining gold stuff in sufficigat quantity and value to leave a profit. It was, therefore, of vital importance to be able to form a correct judgment of the value of any given auriferous district before a great outlay was made on machinery, &c. He did not desire professors of goology to be guided by the results of his observations, but he would strongly recommend mining eagineers, on all occasions, to judge for themselves, make notes on the spot, and not be led away by theoretical sections.

With respect to the remarks of Profs. Smyth and Tyndall, he would merely remind these gontlemen that simple assertions and contradictions had little weight against positive proofs, and that the accuracy of his observations on the structure of the primary rocks could only be questioned by bringing forward contrary evidence, obtained from personal examination. He would now proceed to call attention to the testimony afforded to the correctness of his views by those who had visited the gold regions, both in California and Australia, and whose independent observations must necessarily be considered of much more weight than the mere assumptions and assertions of those who had never seen those countries.

Professor Blake gives the following description of the gold regions of California;—"The rocks connist of micaccous schists; it is rare to find a dip of less than 70°, and they are generally very nearly perpendicular. In strike is extremely uniform, fro

by a mere digger.

Mr. Wathen, in his paper on the Gold Fields of Victoria, states—

Mr. Wathen, in his paper on the Gold Fields of Victoria, states—

Mr. Wathen, in his paper on the Gold Fields of Victoria, states—

Mr. Wathen, in his paper on the Gold Fields of Victoria, states— Mr. Wathen, in his paper on the Gold Fields of Victoria, states—the slates are nearly or quite vertical, with a north and south strike. Mr. Howitt states in his work that the rocks run from north to south in Victoria, and all perpendicular. They are always true to this one direction, and are nearly as good as a compass, and you may trace them for twenty or thirty miles at a stretch, and no doubt they extend right across the colony. Many other quotations may be made from the reports of gentlemen in America, India, Norway, and Sweden, to the same effect, showing the general vertical character of the primary series, and especially in all the gold regions. ing the general verti-all the gold regions.

all the gold regions.

These few extracts would suffice to show that the observations of others fully corroborated his own statements, in the vertical and meridional structure of the primary rocks. He thought, therefore, he was entitled to ask whether such observations, made in those gold regions by so many persons, uninfluenced by his views, supporting as they did his own practical experience of upwards of 20 years, were to be lightly questioned and cortradicted in an institution of practical science like this, by the mere projudices and assertions of those who admitted that they had scarcely seen any important gold field, and much less had any practical experience in the matter? He trusted that the Institution of Civil Engineers would act in the geological branch of the profession on the same principle as in its other departments—viz., to bring everything to the test of practical proof, so as to be able to distinguish facts, founded on experience, from theories, founded on mere assumption.

Mr. Simpson, the President, said he could not do better than urge the young members of the profession to pay more attention to the science of geology, and to seek that knowledge in the fields rather than only in the lecture room. In this respect they could follow no better example than that of Mr. Evan Hopkins, and other observers, who had thus acquired their knowledge. It was, unfortunately, in the present day, too much the fashion to prefer the acquisition of scientific knowledge in the lecture room, rather than in the practical walks of science. In the former they might study how to observe, but it was in the latter that they must apply its precepts, and seek out the truth. These few extracts would suffice to show that the observations of other

The Moon's Rotation on Her Axis.—Another advocate of the novel dostrine of Messrs. Symons and Hopkins has appeared, in the person of Herr Johar sea von Gumpach, who, in a very lengthened treatise on the subject, attempts "to profe the most eminent philosophers and the groatest maltematicians of this and the participation of the subject and the profession of the subject and the state of the subject and the profession of the subject attention to from the profession of the subject at the profession of the subject at the profession of the subject as the profession of the subject as their right level."

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition—A most excellent liken asset of the

MADAME TUSSAUP'S EXHIBITION.—A most excellent liken ass of the sallant General Williams, the hero of Kars, has just been completed, a and placed in the Great Room of the establishment. The general is represented in a similar salform to the one were on the cerasion of the repulse and defeat of the Rur slams at Kars.

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Original Correspondence.

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON MAKING PROCESS.

stallurgical world has been paralysed by the statements set forth not ting of the British Association, at Cheltenham, but by the details given of a trial made in London to exhibit Mr. Bessemer's pr es for produ iron, fine steel, or any mixture of the two, which might be required in the ngineers, from crude iron.

sagineers, from crude iron.

it is justified in receiving the statements made, because, as one of your
beats states, "it seems impossible to doubt their veracity." The question
cas, involving immense interest both in the steel and iron trade; it has, like
shot scross the beaten path of science, and dazzles us all by its apparent brillading had some experience both in the manufacture of iron and steel, pergive you the result of such experience, as well as my opinion of this novel

Igaging had some experience both in the manafacture of fron and steel, perge you the result of such experience, as well as my opinion of this novel gasulacture, gonesmer runs crude fluid iron into a small cupola-formed vessel; about 7 cwts. I has hitherto been operated upon, he can as easily act upon 5 tons. A blast chrough five tuyeres is driven into the metal at from 8 to 10 lbs. pressure, effect obtained is, that the oxygen of the blast, uniting with the carbon, progenous ead for carbonic oxide gasses, which give out a certain amount of heat, entire goes on as long as there is carbon enough left to units with the oxygence this gas, and as the supply of carbon becomes reduced, so the bullishs metal, caused by the gas struggling to scape, becomes its soite, and in the struggling to scape, becomes its soite, and in the supply of carbon becomes reduced, so the bullishs metal, caused by the gas struggling to scape, becomes its soite, and in the supply of carbon becomes reduced, so the bullishs metal, caused by the gas struggling to scape, becomes its soite, and it suggested the supply of carbon becomes reduced, so the bullishs metal, caused by the gas struggling to scape, becomes its soite, and it suggested to the contents must supped out; or, it is said, if the iron be allowed to remain a little longer under size of the blast, then a spongy mass of malicable iron is obtained. Sixtures the supply of the supply of the form the various manipulations ordinarily employed." He does away with a name that the supply of the su

elied to give an opinion that it is a metal which cannot assume the come of steel.

mo of steel.

more of steel.

Mr. Bessemer's process is receiving so much of the metalrid's attention, particularly from those whose high attainments are genewiedged, it may appear somewhat presumptions to find one strong dissenyet, from the many and very careful experiments I have made, I cannot a too commonly accepted opinion—that, presuming east-iron to contain of carbon and I per cent. of steel, if you deprive the crude iron of 4 per
carbon it necessarily becomes steel—this is not the eass. Mr. Reasomer's
decarbonised metal; the larger crystals are more carbonised than the
s, and a good lense will show that the mass is made up of small bright
h are the particles least affected by the operation. The result is a metal
of being drawn under a hammer or rolled to a bar; and whilst I venture
the process will not produce steel fit for any useful purpose, I must also
tot produce a mallcable iron suited to our wants.

red that my practical knowledge has not led me wrong in making these
ents, which are so opposed to the generally received opinion. I trust they
ived with the spirit which has dictated them, not to underrate Mr. Bearitions, but to thank him for his "mite" to that general stock of knowledge
dilurgical arts which has raised England to the elevated position she now

effeld, Aug. 27.

ER'S PROCESS OF CONVERTING THE CHILDE INTER-

SEMER'S PROCESS OF CONVERTING THE CRUDE INTO MALLEABLE IRON.

—incommon with many others who have comprehended the nature of this proed daily appreciated its importance to our fron trade, I feel a very great interest
success, and hope it will lead to early beneficial results. As your able correest, Mr. Mushet, has already written very excellent letters on this subject in

sences, and hope it will lead to early beneficial results. As your able correlated, Mr. Mushet, has already written very excellent letters on this subject in fournal, and in the Times of to-day, I need not repeat the same argument which aminins to show the great value of such a process, and the merits which are due he seemer. My object in writing this letter is principally to request Mr. John you for furnish us with the description of Mr. Martien's patent, so as to afford us your training the west of the west of the method them the blast-furnaces into other hearths, and thence be converted into refined in prior to congelation, by means of strong blast, "as this has been done years ago it. John Evans, of Dowlais, and in other iron-works.

Essement's claim appears to be principally for a process of refining the melted fitted from the smelting hearths, by means of high-pressure blast, with fact-that is, to refine the melted metal by a process analogous to that of cupella-wis, to saturate the liquid metal with sufficient coxygen, by means of air of high sus, to exist the imperiment, and the work of the same state, by he whole mass is composed of oxidias ble substances, not alone the carbon with air is impregnated, but also the iron itself; therefore, when the melted metal mes expect to a very strong blast, it not only retains but generates heat of itsensity by internal combustion under the slag. Hence we find that the new mis quite consistent with the established chemical science. It will be no substantial the points of the nails, to keep them in a melting state until the nails are piety made. If, therefore, such a melting state until the nails are piety made. If, therefore, such a melting heat can be kept up by means of pure lated by a many of the points of the nails, to keep them in a melting state until the nails are piety made. If, therefore, such a melting heat can be kept up by means of pure lated in the melted mass? Those who have had practical expected in the points of the nails, to keep them in a melting s

SEMER'S MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-IRON WITHOUT EXTRANEOUS FUEL.

EXTRANEOUS FUEL.

Tour elaborate paper on Mr. Bessemer's invention, which, by-the-bye, prodispense altogether with the services of that poor abused race of men yeleped
size "(as if they did nothing but sit a puddle all day), has taken your ironreaders by surprise, and caused consternation amongst hard-working opeThe inventor has enlisted Mr. Mushet into his services, and this gentleman,
undering to his satisfaction in the columns of the Journal of the Society of
addenly revisits your Journal, with a laboured panegyric on Mr. Bessemer's
ty of a-giganties "mare's nest." Had Mr. Mushet made use of his "nodding
slaing faculties" to reflect a moment on the subject, instead of slashing away
is pen, his letter would not have afforded such conclusive evidence of the great
so the ability to think amongst pseudo-scientific men. After a careful perusal,
of discover anything new in Mr. Bessemer's invention, unless it be in the quanserbon combined with cast-iron, which is rated fabulously high, and the incans
she he finds the carbon for the large quantity of air which is discharged by the
differ 10 lbs, pressure; and I am still at a loss to understand the means by which
shates the sulphur. If all cast-iron contained 5 per cent, of carbon, forcing
such, it would keep it at a high temperature, simply by the combustion of the
both of the streament is wrought-iron or steel at pleasure. The iron may
we as any wrought-iron, but the property of malleability has yet to be imlied. His inverse of east metal gannot be heated and welded like Low Model
to the property of malleability has yet to be imclaim, and preserving it has said for the case of the ability would have a florid and an container we refere of the present of the ability would have a florid and an other with a florid and the case of the ability would have a florid and the case of the ability would have a florid and the case of the ability would be a florid and the case of the ability would be ability to the hard and the case of the ability would be ability to the hard and the case of the ability would be ability of the whole the case of the ability would be ability of the whole the mann by the combustion of the florid and the case of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's to suppose the law of the case. It is a mistake, also, of Mr. Resemen's the variety of the case. It is a mistake and the case of the case. It is a mistake and the case of the case of the case. It is a mistake and the case of the case

MARTIEN v. BESSEMER.

MARTIEN v. BESSEMER.

Sir,—I regret to see Mr. Avery's letter, in your last Journal, shadowing forth the abyss of a patent dispute. Why should men spread out their brains as a pasture for the ghouls of the law to feed on, whilst the benefited public comes behind and devours their bodies? But I really do not think Mr. Bessemer is in any danger. The blowing of air into melted tron in the puddling-furnace, in the blast-furnace, and elsewhere, is not new. Whatever is the object of Mr. Martien's application of it, we cannot suppose he had the least conception or forecast of the object for which Mr. Bessemer applies it; for no man with a mind possessed with the great idea of so great a discovery could have been occupying his time and money in attempting to realise the precarious process of manufacturing malleable iros direct from the ore, first attempted by my late father 62 years since, and imitated and re-imitated in the interval by countless patentees. I have for some months been very kindly invited to winess Mr. Martien's operations at the Ebbw Vale Works, and everything was nicely arcanged for me, had not other engagements hindered my visit. I should, of course, have liked to see how it was managed at such important iron-works, but I must candidly confess I did not entirely regret being detained away. I had no wish to be placed in a position to be compelled to discourage or to sanction, by my presence, operations in which I had no faith, and could not render my service—the more as I had expressed my opinions pretty expligitly on the whole subject in the Mcchanica' Magazise and the Journal of the Society of Arts. With the sense I entertain of the value of Mr. Bessemer's most novel and overwhelming invention, I hold it to be quite impossible that any man having the slightest glimpse of the real purpose of forcing air into liquid iron could have occupied a single day in the slow work of the old deoxiding furnace, however varied. Mr. Bessemer's process is so transcendant in merit, that be ought not to be hindered by

EXTERNAL TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH AND PLANETS.

Sin,—I quite agree with Mr. Patterson, that there is little danger of Mr. Evan Hop-kins having any of his weighty reputation carried away on Mr. W. Hopkins's elender shoulders. We all remember the letter in the Times, in which he so emphatically shoulders. We all remember the letter in the Times, in which he so emphatically did himself justice. After that effect, it is not likely there will be any mistakle. A preceptor is a great man in Hull; newspapers are read there, and it is necessary to let the boys "know who he is." I know him only by :n extraordinary paper read when President of the Geological Society, in which, with all the power and eccentricity of a mathematical theorist, he remodelled the whole of the northern hemisphere, seas, and continents, into the beast ideal required to suit that "glacial theory," of which Professor Ramany wan lately at Chelienham the dux desperandus. Extremes meet; the igneous and the idealar are a melting and a worthy pair, and I think the one is likely to be the death of the other; they cannot possibly agree in the same train. Besides, Mr. Evan Hopkins does not assign clouds and other causes as regulating the temperature of the planets; there is nothing cloudy in his views, he distinctly explains the clear effects of the atmospheric lens. This Mr. W. Hopkins overlooks. I think, therefore, there is as little danger of confounding his hucubrations with the other's philosophy as there is of confounding the men.

Ass. 23.

ON THE EXTERNAL TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH, AND OTHER PLANETS.

OTHER PLANETS.

SIR,—It is very evident that your correspondent, Mr. Patterson, has not comprehended the true bearing of this question. His quotation from Sir John Herschell's Astronomy proves the very reverse of what he intended to prove. Mr. Patterson states that "the idea that the temperature of the planets may depend upon atmospheric and other causes, as well as mere distance from the sun, was not a new idea," to prove which he quotes Herschell—"The atmospheres of Mars and Mercury are much loaded with clouds, which may serve to mitigate the otherwise intense heat of their sunshine." According to this passage, it is assumed that the heat of the sun on Mars and Mercury is very intense, and that the atmosphere is required to be loaded with clouds to mitigate the intensity of the heat in that region.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, on the contrary, maintains, on arguments founded on the laws of opties, together with observations made on our own atmosphere, that the temperatures of the surfaces of the whole of the planets may be rendered equal, by proportioning the diameter of their respective atmosphere lenses to the diameter of their bodies. Hence it follows that we have no just reason to assume that the heat on the surfaces of Mars and Mercury is very intense, and that their atmospheres are required to be loaded with clouds in order to diminish its effect. I am somewhat surprised that persons who have any pretensions to scientific knowledge should commit themselves in such a manner. I feel a very great interest in this question, and should like to see it discussed fairly in your Journal.—Aug. 25.

THE ATMOSPHERES OF THE PLANETS.

Srn, -It is well known that astronomers assert that the moon has no atmosphere because she does not indicate any refraction during the occultations of the stars. Mr. Evan Hopkins, in his work on Geology and Magnetism, disputes the correctness of Evan Hopkins, in his work on Geology and Magnetism, disputes the correctness of this assertion, and maintains that the moon may have an atmosphere without showing any refraction to us. In Mr. W. Hopkins's, of Cambridge, paper (alluded to in your last), he speaks of the atmosphere of Jupiter as an established fact. Now it is a fact long known to observers, that the satellites of Jupiter inerge behind and emerge from the planet, without showing the least sign of refraction. If, then, the argument holds good, that the moon has no atmosphere, because the stars disappear and appear again from behind her, without indicating refraction, it must also hold good in the case of Jupiter. But, as your excellent correspondent, Mr. Mushet, states, mathematician's logic is modified to suit their own views, and because we question such dogmas, they "turn round to the presumptuous and hereitical public of common sense, and superciliously exclaim, You are not initiated, you cannot understand," our mathematical logic. Our own globe has been frequently proved to be hot, cold, solid, and hollow, by several mathematicians, according to their respective fancies. Each claims his notion to be mathematically correct. As Mr. Mushet remarks—"It is time that a science so valuable as mathematics should be confined to its due limits, and the small professors of it set at their right level."

Delita.

Aug. 26.

ON THE INTERIOR HEAT OF THE EARTH.

ON THE INTERIOR HEAT OF THE EARTH.

Sin,—In again touching on this subject, I would first notice the remarks of "Nature's Student," published in the Journal of Aug. 16: when speaking of Norway and Sweden, he said:—"During some years of close observation, I have constantly mot with phenomena, particularly such connected with stratification and cleavage, so contrary to, and unconformable with, the theories of our established doctrines in geology, as to shake the belief I one had in them." I say, I am only surprised that nine-tenths of those who study Nature carefully, and particularly those who are daily, as I might say, dissecting the bowels of the earth, can come to any other conclusion. Your correspondent further states, that the rocks are vertical, or nearly approaching it, and found embracing the whole country for miles, without a trace of igneous origin, and preserving the same dip. He again says, its seems difficult to imagine that an igneous force, whether internal or external, ancient or recent, could have produced a result so regular and uniform. These rocks consist of granites, porphyries, hornblendes, schists, cley-siates, &c., and invariably present a well-marked crystalline structure.

No doubt, before this lode was tapped, it produced hot water; but here is substantial evidence that it was not produced by any interior heat, but there and then.

I next turn to Bungy adit, St. Agnes, which is driven from the sea for a mile in, under St. Agnes Beacon. The first portion of it is through a dense clay-slate, and the inner portion is in granite. A short time aince, I went into it, but there was no perceptible heat, not withstanding it has crossed nearly 20 lodes.

There is an adit driven a long distance into Carumarth Hill in granite, nearly under the summit, but no one ever complained of heat when there.

I might remark that, in all levels i have been into, if a person wishes to sit down, he endeavours to get a piece of wood to sit on, as thousands are now suffering from diseases brought on by the coldness of the rock they have had to control with. Let a level in a mine be at what depth it may, and at a distance from a highly mineralised lode, a man in the dark, or by any means prevented from work, will become cold and torpid. It is only by the man's own exertions that a level appears to be warm; but let him leave it, and on his return next day, he often remarks it has cooled down. Old levels, when entered, have a cold, death-like chill about them, which is not an indication of a gradual increase of temperature, but quite the reverse.

If an not yet satisfied that any instruments hitherto used are such as will give the real increase or decrease of temperature, but quite the reverse.

If an not yet satisfied that any instruments hitherto used are such as will give the real increase or decrease of temperature, but quite the reverse.

If an not yet satisfied that any instruments hitherto used are such as will give the real increase or decrease of temperature, but quite depth is a such as a mineral source. There is no proof of a rock in the earth ever being hot enough to become a liquid, further than those man himself when he gets there. Neither am I inclined to think there is a hot spring in the worl

give us sufficient proofs to establish this theory, it would extensively enlighten the mining work of doubt but the carth is a great self-acting battery, bearing on its centre, and causing a continual chemical action, but not such as to keep the interior in a melting state; and once to have gone beyond its bounds, so as to melt the whole mass. Everything in Nature clearly proves the earth to be animated, and continually undergoing changes, without which nothing could exist.

I have before observed, that I believe no metallic or mineral substance settles down and becomes crystallized until it comes within the range of the oxygen of the air. By way of proof, let same one examine our deep mines a crefully, from the surface down to the deepest point, and see what amount of air and water each portion of the lode contains, observing whether it increases or diminishes in depth.

It is the duty of all our professional men to carefully investigate these points, when their discoveries could be handed down to future ages.

We suppose the contains of the contains of the carefully investigate these points, when their discoveries could be handed down to future ages.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

Sira,—Upon a new inspector being appointed to such districts as those of Staffordalire or South Wales, without previous detailed knowledge, he may stumble on for
years without ascertaining which of the collieries most demand his visitation and
suggestions. I, therefore, submit that great advantage would accrue from the issue
of a circular demanding a return embracing the following, as well as other peculiar
information demanded by the district:—viz., I, number of working pits; 2, area of
upcast and downesst in each pit; 3, standard size of an air-course; 4, any, and what,
artificial ventilating power; 5, dimensions of furcace; 6, attendance upon furnace;
7, nature of stoppings and brattices; 8, number of doors; 9, pit worked by proprietor
or contractor; 10, amount of principal air current; 11, is it worked by naked lights
or asfety-lamps?

These returns would undoubtedly point out to him the chief circumstances attendant upon each colliery, and enablehim tojudge in which quarter to direct his immediate
attention; for had the real circumstances of Cymmer Colliery, in South Wales, and
Lord Ward's Colliery, in Staffordshire, been made known to inspectors, there can be
no doubt that such steps would have been taken as to have saved so many valuable
lives.—Neucoastle, Aug. 28.

USING SALT IN COKING COAL.

USING SALT IN COKING COAL.

USING SALT IN COKING COAL.

Siz,—I see my letter of the lôth, on the subject of using Salt in Coking, has brought out an angry rejoinder in yours of the 23d. I am neither in the coke nor iron trade, and therefore shall not have the trouble of meeting the saline, carbanceous patentee in the legal arena. I hope, however, with your permission, to prove that there is no novelty in saing salt to coll through the pages of your Journal, and with that view shall again trouble you with a few remarks on the subject, and should hope that some of your readers and correspondents will likewise favour the public with any information they may possess on the subject. I think the use of salt for purifying iron is also of ancient date—but I will say more in my next.

Golden Hill, Stoke-upon-Ivent, Staffordshire, Aug. 25.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sin,—Your correspondent gives utterance to a gross absurdity when he says that 200,000l. or 300,000l. are necessary to carry on a copper smelting works, and what is opposed to every fact in the trade. I can very well understand that a projector may find it good and convenient for himself to call up this large sum; but, for all legitimate purposes of the trade, I pronounce it to be unnecessary. It would askly puzzle one's lagonality to expend more than 10,000l. in erecting works capable of smelting 500 tons of ore weekly, and I would not give much for the financial powers of a manager who could not feed them with a further capital of 80,000l., or even less. The Crown Copper Company started with a proposed capital of 80,000l., of which they found it necessary to call in 00,000l. only, out of which they built copper smelting works, and spelter also, and worked at the rate of 300 tons a week, keeping a larger stock of ore, as is well known, than any other company. The late Mr. John H. Vivian, who was without a partner in the firm of Vivian and Sons, left an entire personalty sworn under 200,000l.

I could go into many other facts, from my knowledge of the trade, in further proof of what I say, and even show that some houses carried on a trade, respectable in its amount, without any capital. As there cannot be a plainer position than that the more you can reduce the amount of capital used in your trade, the higher the rate of profits rises, so a redundancy of capital reduces profits; and the present race of smelters are too good calculators to employ more than is absolutely necessary. I confess that I am obliged to hear than one great house has 300,000l. or 400,000l. at work, and on what should be good authority—that of themselves; but I must pay their judgment a compliment at the expense of their veracity, when I say I do not believe it.—5, Grays' Farsequare, Aug. 25. -Your correspondent gives utterance to a gross absurdity when he says that

ON QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND GOLD EXTRACTION.

ON QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND GOLD EXTRACTION.

Sin,—It is truly gratifying to see that the question of reduction of gold cres is at length attracting consideration and investigation in a properly scientific and rational manner. The late astounding discovery of Mr. Bessemer in the manufacture of wrought-iron is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable direct applications of science to invention which we have to encourage us in steadily persevering in the pursuit of scientific enquiry into the rationale of the various processes employed in the reduction of ores and in the manufactures. It will, I hope, prove another barrier, in addition to the many which now exist, to defend scientific men from the reflection so frequently cast on them by ignorant. "Practicals," "that hitherto science has done nothing towards promoting practically the arts and manufactures, because nearly every invention or improvement has been more the result of actions than of deep thought." Much credit is due to your correspondent, Mr. W. Radley, for endeavouring to reduce the laws relating to the reduction of gold cres into a specific formula; but whilst agreeing with the greater part of the "canon" which he propounds, I would observe that it is almost impossible to establish a series of laws which shall include the necessary diversities of treatment which various descriptions of gold ores require practically. In furtherance of his object, I beg to suggest the following additions to, and amendments of, the laws which he lays down:—

In reference to "canon" No. 6, it appears to me very questionable whether water does possess the power of "varnishing" the particles of mercury. Any one who has seen a drop of water on the surface of clean mercury may have observed that it retains a semi-spherical shape, and shows no tendency to diffuse itself over the surface of the metal—that is to say, to ver it. The repulsion between fluid mercury and water seems much the same as that which exists between water and oil. Gold, on the contrary, being a solid metal, is ef

things a semi-spicture is to say, to wet it. The repulsion between fluid mercury and or the metal—that is to say, to wet it. The repulsion between fluid mercury and water seems much the same as that which exists between water and oil. Gold, on the contrary, being a solid metal, is effectually wetted by the water, and I should, therefore, reverse the position of the metals in this sentence.

To No. 8 add—And the oxidation and the division of the mercury is greater proportionally as the heat developed during the process is greater.

No. 1 is entirely wrong. Moreury at the temperature named is easily oxidated by agitation, and continues to be so up to a temperature and the seasily oxidated by agitation, and continues to be so up to a temperature named is easily oxidated by agitation, and continues to be so up to a temperature named is easily oxidated by agitation, and continues to be so up to a temperature named is easily oxidated by agitation, and continues to be so up to a temperature and the season of the average of the addition of salt and plumbago, greate and oil, from the machinery, &c.

In No. 13 omit "economy;" and to No. 14 add—Unless the whole of the sand and silme resulting can be recovered by alline pits or otherwise.

To No. 15 add—Except in the case of ores containing gold particles of different sizes, when it may be convenient to adopt a preliminary process for the larger particles before finely pulverising to extract the smaller ones; and for the purpose of grinding gold ores, whether wet or dry, it is desirable that the machine should be calculated to preserve the particles of gold in the granular condition in which they generally exist, instead of reducing them to adopt a preliminary process for the burdless of the average of the average of the average of the a

economical question, whether the extra quantity of gold extracted by amalgamating the whole of the ore will repay the loss of mercury attendant on such a proceeding. In my letter of the 19th inst., I mentioned a case which bears directly upon the two last points -viz., the reduction of the gold ores of Morro Velho. These ores are pulverised to such a degree of fineness, that about 30 per cent. of the sand will pass through a sieve of 10,000 holes to the square inch, and the remainder will pass through one of 2500 holes per square inch, yet only 5-kins of the gold is liberated. Of this 4-kins are extracted by amalgamation after concentration, and the cost of extraction only amounts to 2½d, per 4-kins oz. of gold; but if we amalgamated the whole but so the ore, in order to extract the 5-kins, the cost would be 16s. per 5-kins oz. extracted. Now, 1-kin conder to extract the 5-kins, the cost would be 16s. per 5-kins oz. extracted. Now, 1-kin conder to extract the 5-kins, the cost would be 16s. per 5-kins oz extracted. The or silver and 30 per cent. of gold, so that the quantity of 1 oz. represents an alloy, composed of about 20 per cent. of silver and 30 per cent. of gold, so that the quantity of 4 kins oz extracted from the ore only represents really 8 dwts. of pure gold). Thus we actually have a clear gain on the whole of nearly \$8., by losing 7s. 1 d. worth of gold in the concentration, exclusive of the enormous extra cost which would be incurred by the manipulation and carriage of 240 tose instead of 5 tons. The process of amalgamation in barrels k, practically peaking, perfect. The grand desideratum to be discovered is a means of re al question, whether the extra quantity of gold extracted by amalgamating clusive of the enormons extra cost which would be instruct by the manipulation and carriage of 240 tons instead of 3 tons. The process of amalgamation in barrels is, prac-tically speaking, perfect. The grand desideratum to be discovered is a means of re-ducing the ore economically to a finer state of division, and of concentrating it after-wards into a smaller bulk, without loss of gold, previous to amalgamation. 30. Bread-street, Aug. 28.

WILLIAM REAY, jun.

ON QUARTZ CRUSHING AND GOLD EXTRACTION.

ON QUARTZ CRUSHING AND GOLD EXTRACTION.

Six,—Having seen in the last Number of your Journal a letter by Mr. Radley on Quarts Crushing and Gold Extraction, in which he has drawn up what he is pleased to call a Canon of Criticism, to which all discussion on the above subject may be referred, allow me to correct him on several points, which, if relied upon, might mislead others in any discussion that might hereafter arise.

Mr. Radley says (Xo. 3), "It is an essential condition to ehemical action that one of two re-active substances should be aqueously or igneously fluid, and the other in a state of fine division." This was an old but long since exploded theory, and that fluidity is not essential to chemical action but a few moments' reflection will prove. Thus, for example, among the reactions which take place in coppers smitting, we have exide of copper and sulphate of copper suffering mutual decomposition with the production of metallic copper and sulphare of copper mutual decomposition with the production of metallic copper and sulphare of guapowder,—combination of dry chlorine gas with metals,—production of ammonium, &c.

amonium, &c. Again, in No. 4, "Mercury cannot be brought to a state of fine division by friction trituration in contact with atmospheric air without a great degree of oxidation." Il the best anthorities (and I believe the statement to be perfectly correct) assert last mercury remains unaltered when agitated for anylength of time in contact with troublactic at a state of the contact of the cont

All the best authorities (and I believe the statement to be perseus) correctly activate that mercury remains unaltered when agitated for anylength of time in contact with atmospheric air, or even with pure oxygen gas.

The same remark applies to No. 6—"Trituration of mercury with any indifferent body in a wet state at any temperature, and in contact with air, rapidly oxidiaes the particles of mercury."

Agini, in No. 19—"Gold exists like other metals in a mineralised state—i. e., as a chloride, bromide, todide, flooride, sulphide, arseniuret, telluret, &c." This is a most extraordinary statement, and which the slightest ecquinitance with chemistry or mineralogy would have been sufficient to show its utter incorrectness. Gold is mever found but in the native or metallic state, and alloyed with silver, tellurium and other metals.

ever found but in the native or incusing state, and other metals.

The next canon (No. 20) surpasses, if possible, No. 19 in inaccuracy.

Want of time prevents me from entering into a more lengthened criticism of Mr. adley's letter; but, in conclusion, allow me to express my conviction of the complete nutility of any summary to which discussions can be referred, more particularly on the processes as those of gold extraction, which depend principally on chemistry, a nothing abort of the whole chemistry of this metal would be sufficient to commence rith.— Rensington, Aug. 25.

CTANOGEN.

DR. COLLYER ON GOLD EXTRACTION, &c.

DR. COLLYER ON GOLD EXTRACTION, &c.

Size.—The idea of propounding a code of laws as universally applicable for the extraction of gold from the substances with which it is found, is at variance with experience and philosophy. Nearly every district will suggest to the experienced skilled gold miner a modification in the particular mode of treatment; that which would succeed with one material containing gold would be inapplicable to another. I am non-content with the sweeping propositions laid down by some of your correspondents—

1. Because they are not chemically correct.

2. Because they are not corroborated by experience.

3. I admit that gold is universally found in a metallic state. As to the ideal notion of its being found mineralised, we might as well expect to find nitrate of silver, biniodide of mercury, or any other compound which is decomposed by the action of tue atmosphere, as to find in nature sulphuret-iodide, bromide, or any other rare laboratory condition of gold.

of its being found mineralised, we might as well expect to find nitrate of silver, biniodide of mercury, or any other compound which is decomposed by the action of the
atmosphere, as to find in nature sulphuret-lodide, bromide, or any other rare laboratory condition of gold.

4. That in order to prepare the fine particles for the action of mercury, trituration
is absolutely necessary. This rabbing action removes the film, or coating, which in
most case servelopes the gold particles, thus destroying their affinity for the mercury.

5. That sufficient amount of water is not generally used, more particularly in the
only true and constant gold-bearing veins, composed of talco-micaceous state, porphyritic feispathic quartz, and the ferruginous cohreous decomposed quartz; in these
varieties a special mode of treatment will be suggested.

6. When the gold has been freed from the quartz or other materials with which it
is contained, by fine reduction and trituration, it is in a condition to be submitted to
the action of mercury, in moderate quantities. One great fault is attempting to crowd
to great; quantity through the mercurial chamber; in this case not one quarter of
the puticles are brought into direct contact.

7. It is essential that the laws of gravity, as affecting the gold particles, should not
be interrupted. The best method of ensuring a retention of these auriferous atoms
is to use a sufficient supply of water during the amalgamating and washing process.

8. The mercury should not be kept at a temperature above 150°, nor should it under
any circumstances be subdivided into small globules; in proportion to the subdivision is the affinity for the gold decreased.

I am now about employing, in New Granada, the following mode of extraction:—
The stuff is reduced to a very fine state by my patent crusher and triturator. It is
then conveyed by a launder to my new centrifused
in the subject of the mercury
that apparatus is 6 feet in diameter, having a rise from the internal centre to the eircounference o

Had the ore in the first piace been finely levigated, calcined, and mercuralised, I doubt if, on exposure for a century, any gold could be obtained therefrom. The great advantages I claim, which time has proved to be correct, in my pulverising and triturating machine are—

1. The constant uniform contact of large surfaces to each other.

2. There being no fixed chaft allows of the free action of the slide, or rubbing action, at each vibration of the machine.

3. The case with which the worn parts can be replaced, by hard white iron shoopleess; these are portable, and when readjusted, which requires only a few hours, the machine is in every respect equal to new.

4. The small amount of power expended, as compared to the stamps, or Chill mill, with the amount of work done.

I have lately made large shipmen's to Australia of these machines, which I am condicant, for great economy and simplicity, are unsurpassed. It must be remembered that my machinery has never been shown in London; the only michine erected in Engiand was at Measur. Ransomes and Sime's, the manufacturers, where only a few persons saw it at work. Among this number was Mr. John Taylor, jun., who unhesitatingly pronounced it as the most practical machine he has seen; the only objection he made was the weight of the parts. This difficulty has now been removed, by making a segment of the rollers with the shoe-pieces referred to; no part now weighs above 12 cwis. It is estimated that the cost of wear and tear will not exceed is, per ton, each set of shoes being capable of reducing at least 600 to 700 tons, at a cost of 200. Thops to leave England shortly for New Granada, to superintend the erection of the machinery on my mine, when a semimonthy report will be forwarded to you for publication. The Fort Bowen have only now just received my machinery for their mine. I have again tested their refuse or tailings, and found 100 cass, of sliver and above 2 cas. of gold to the ton. The enormous loss to the shareholders cannot be estimated. Their present munager

quantity of gold and sliver at one-tenth the expense;—mark this! The Fort Bowen and the Belen Mines are on the same vein, only separated by the Belen river. Without count economy and skill, no matter how rich your mines, it will ruin all concerned. I am afraid such will be the fate of the Fort Bowen, for the shareholders will not sub-

an alraid such will be the fate of the Fort Bowen, for the sharcholders will not subscribe any more money.

I cannot close this communication without referring to the Utopian notion entartained by some—that of employing solvents. Theoretically, it may appear feasible that sods, potash, and fluorine, may discolve silice, of which fact there can be no doubt; but its practical application at the mines is out of the question, not only from the expense, but from the heterogeneous character of the material, containing, in many instances, hardly any silica. This, with the rich deposits of gold and silver ore, is considered extremely rich, if it will uniformly give as an average lot, per ton—that is, iou. of gold to 35,000 cas, of robbisb. It seems to me like looking through the small end of a telescope, to transport doop miles all this refuse, which could be effected so much cheaper on the spot. The excuse that fucl could not be obtained in Virginia is so curious a fact, when that country abounds in coal mines qual in extent to any found in the north of England; these have been worked successfully for many years. But no: until all the gold mining companies have spent the money in their possession will they become convinced of the errors of their ways. Where are the Agua Fria, Gold Hill, West Maripoxa Golden Mountain, Caronos Creek, Ave Maris, Nouvan Monde, Quartz Rock, &c. ? Certainly, the fate of these ought to almoniab the few lingering existences. But no: there seems to be a fatal bill disposition to run headlong into the same infatuated and destructive course.

Quartz Rock, &c.? Certainly, the rate of cases and a fatal blind disposition to run heading into existences. But no; there seems to be a fatal blind disposition to run heading into the same infatuated and destructive course.

It is notorious in California that the great majority of private gold mining enterprises saccosed, but the moment they are converted into a public company the most reckless extravagance commences. In the years 1830-51-32-53, I was in California. It was laughable to see the pompous airs and extravagant outlays of the staff sent out to represent companies formed in London. The principal manager spent the majority of his time in San Francisco, some 150 miles or more from the mine, and the rest

did just as they chose, without regard to economy or skill, the only extraction of gold being from the shareholders' pockets. I ask again, Where are they all now? Peace to their asks—3, Park-road, Regent's-park, Aug. 25. R. H. COLLYER, M.D.

ON QUARTZ CRUSHING AND GOLD EXTRACTION-WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE?

Siz.,—The complete failure of the inventions of Berdan, Perkes, and others, as gold crushing and separating machines, of which ample evidence, both public and private, has recached us from California and Australia, renders it unnecessary that I should notice these machines in comparison with the Canon or Carricam, given in your last Journal, otherwise than to make a passing allusion to the causes of their failure, for betoof of others interested in the success of gold extraction, or that may be inclined to, or are on the eve of patenting aupostitions or real inventions, in this walk of life. The failure of Perkes's and other machines is mainly referable to the causes set forth in the 10th and Illu articles of the Canon of Criticism, as being constituted of "rollers, or varieties thereof," always working in the same juxta-position to their bearing and contact surfaces; whilst that of Berdan, falling from the influence of similar causes, has a larger source of failure in a greater offence against the 12th article, and additionally in the enormous waste of power caused by the necessity for driving or moving, not only the basin, but also the grinder proper, the former six or seven times the weight of the latter, and the whole incongruous function doing only the duty of one-seventh of the power expended, with a bad, because incomplete and insufficient, performance.

As to the process of extraction of the contained gold, an additional failure is entailed upon all three machines, by a non-observance of the truths inculcated by articles 4, 5, and 6, which is likewise the main defect in Britten's, lately in use by Symonds and Fell, at Millwall, but now hore do combat, and that unfinished patent by Jones, 'takely made and used by Mr. Marshall, engineer, of Bishopsgate-street Without, upon Chanceliorsville gold quarts, the best corroborative proof of which consists in the fact that from the tailings of Jones's machine and process of amalgamation I have, by my patenticular mode of grinding, and partly by a recognition of t

of metallic and 3 per cent. of mineralised mercury, incurred by the operation of articles 4, 5, and 6.—Aug. 27.

AIR v. STEAM.

Sin,—With reference to my letter of Jan 23 last, want of means prevents me showing my locomotive on the common road; but any one, on seeing it working, with the wheels off the ground, at the workshop, 33, Whitheld-place, Letth-walk, will feel satisfied that steam will be superseded by air.

The speed of the sir-engine is brought up by means of 4-feet wheels working with 1-feet wheels on the crank-shaft, and connected by pitch-chains; and in order to gain leverage power, a 2-ft. wheel on the crank-shaft works by a pitch-chain, with a 4-feet wheel, on the shaft of the driving wheel.

It will be obvious to practical engineers that, while by this arrangement the increased speed of the fly-wheel will render the power of the air-engine more effective, the power of the men, being applied to the slow motion, will likewise be more effective, the power of the men, being applied to the slow motion, will likewise be more effective, the power of the men, being applied to the slow motion, will likewise be more effective, the power of the the steady-valve, and the vessels, in many cases, are compelled to seek the nearest port for asfety. I have now proved the applicability of my partented principle to unwatering and purifying mines by compressed air, on the plan of the spring air-yun.

I have in the experiment at said workshop used the power only of half of my largest air-engine (7 in, in diameter), which forces to any height as much water as the present fire-engines can do with 30 men. In this arrangement there are only three valves, one at the air-engine, another at the suction pipe, and one at the rising main, which is a lead pipe of y in. The suction-pipe is about 15 fool long, and 2 in. In diameter, and has two valves of 1½ in. (leather); the air from the engine forces to the suction valve to open and supply the water forced up the rising main. The advantage of this plan must be obvious to pract

BRITISH MINING.

SHI.—The mining market, during the present week, has assumed a more healthy tone, and, on the whole, a very fair amount of business has been done. Good discoveries in some of the principal mines having caused a demand for the shares, and the very able leading articles in your Journal, during the past few weeks, we have no doubt, has assisted in bringing about a better state of things. Those articles should be attentively read by every one interested in the welfare of British mining, as they clearly show that home mining, while it tends to employ a vast amount of labour, can, with proper care, be made profitable to the investors. For ourselves, we thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter, and trust that your able pen will succeed in placing the merits of legitimate mining fairly before the public.

S, Hercules-chambers, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 29. POWELL AND COOKE.

BOSWORTHEN MINE-WINDING-UP.

BOSWORTHEN MINE—WINDING-UP.

Siz.—As the transactions relating to this mime are now the subject of judicial investigation, we should not have offered any observations on the matter, if Mr. R. R. Michell had not, in his late letter in your Journal (to which our attention has now been called), made statements likely to mislead your readers, and in the correctness of which we, as the solicitors for the petitioners, cannot acquisece. We shall strictly confine ourselves, however, to a few remarks on Mr. Michell's statements.

Mr. Michell was one of the grantees of this mine sett, and the shares appear to have been appropriated in September, 1852–200 standing in Mr. Michell's name from that time until February 19, 1833, when 100 were transferred by him into the names of Mesars. Watson and Ensor. Mr. Michell attended a meeting of the adventurers on October 17, 1853, took a prominent part in the proceedings, and signed the cost-book, but we never heard it alleged, until the publication of Mr. Michell's letter, that any notice of relinquishment had been given by him to Mr. John Richards on that day. We find, however, that, previously to this meeting—viz., on October 8,—Mr. Michell transferred 77 shares (the entire number then held by him in this mine) to Mr. John Richards. We also find a transfer from Mr. John Richards to Mr. Thomas, dated October 13, 1853; and a transfer from Mr. John Richards to Mr. Michell of the same number, dated Desember 21 following.

The purser's cash-book and adventurers' ledger have not been produced, and it is alleged that none such were kept.

Mr. Michell, as we have stated, was one of the grantees of the sett; and as soon as it was known to us that he intended to sell the roofs, doors, windows, flooring, &c., of the buildings, and some months before they were removed, a written notice not sell or remove them was sent by us to Mr. Michell, and to prevent all possibility of misapprehension, he was then furnished with a copy of the overnants relating to the buildings.

Mr. Michell, as we have

WHEAL EMMA.

WHEAL EMMA.

Sta,—"Q. S.," in his letter of Aug. 20, and inserted under the head of Notices to Correspondents in your Journal of Aug. 28, states the minels "without machinery," menning, of course, this mine, as the article is headed, "Wheal Emma, Buckfastleigh." I am not at all surprised at this statement from "Q. S.," any more than at many others he has made, equally truthful.

I am very much mistaken if this veritable "Q. S." is not one of a clique who have been trying their hunds at first "planting ore." and next "planting shares;" but the latter not having succeeded, I do not wonder at their being wrathful, after all the pains they took to imitate Nature.

"Q. S.," in one of his letters, remarks that "good wine requires no bush." Now, Sir, we never issued a prospectus; we had recourse to no published reports at the commencement; but some reports obtained from mining agents of known character and standing by gentlemen on their becoming shareholders, were by their consent published, and this was done in every intance, where such reports sould be obtained. I regret, however, that some shareholders would not permit the agents inspecting for them to give their report.

After we commenced spending the resident agent's reports to your Journal, there was an intention to continue them; but sundry anonymous false statements appearing, week after week. In your columns, after you were watted upon by a gentleman wheek

After we commenced sending the resident agent's reports to your Journal, there was an intention to continue them; but sundry anonymous false statements appearing, week after week; in your columns, after you were waited upon by a gentleman who is a shareholder residing in London, and of known respectability, and by whose authority you were requested the chareholders so contrary to what they had a right to expect, that they requested the rasident agent's report should not be sent to your paper for the fature.

As regards the sattement, "a mine without machinery" I may remark that the whole of the machinery to work this mine to a considerable depth is erected, and in operation, all worked by water power for pumping, crushing, and draining. The adit level is driven on the course of the lode 96 fms., with a lode throughout, which we are told by competent authorities is not surpassed, if equalled, by any adit level in the two counties; is I ma. 3 fact is west of the engine-shaft, and although our mine is only about twelve months old, this adit has produced 2600l, worth of ore, and there is not! fathom of this adit west of the engine-shaft without ore: 40 fathoms 2 feet of which the lode consists of floor-spar and ore, upon which we have not commenced stoping, as we are waiting the communication of a western shaft, which will be completed by the end of another month, 80 fms. west of the engine-shaft. I may add, the end is still in fluor-spar and ore, upwards of 5 feet wide, where the depth of the adit is 24 fms. from surface. We have a 10 fm. level below adit driven 37 fms., with a rich lode for several fathoms in length, and large throughout, in some parts as much as 10 feat wide, which we invite any shareholders or their agents to inspect. Our engine-shaft is now 11 fms. below the 10 (and which is a depth of 40 fms. fms uniface), and at this point we have a branch of rich age throughout, in some parts as much face), and at this point we have a branch of rich age throughout, in some parts as much facely, and it is th

The specification of this invention, as published by the Commissioners of Fatents, has a note in Italies, "This invention did not proceed to the Great Seal."

of engine-shaft, and nearly the whole of our surface erect ously working this mine, in the carrying out of which we yourself, to be dictated to by "Q. S," or any of his cliqu Aug. 27.

BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE (CARDIGANSHIRE).

BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE (CARDIGANSHIRE SIR,—The arrangements for the formation of a company to re-work the about the state of the sta

worked with perseverance and economy, Bryngla stand high in the list of dividend-paying mines. Llanidloes, Aug. 25.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of 6, Gresham-street, on Thursday,—Mr. Lorrnovaz in the chair.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company 36, Gresham-street, on Thursday,—Mr. Lornsovae in the chair.

Mr. Wilkerssow (the secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the hlowing reports:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors of the Welsh Potosi Lead and Copper Mining Company, in present to the shareholders their report, with the balance-sheet, details of cost sheet, a refer with gratification to the progress made in the sales of ore; this, compared with the previous 12 months, shows a steady increase, and fully bears out the representations made at the last general meeting. The ore ground still holds good wherer fresh openings are made; and the improvements, by sinking wince and driving come aground), are steadily progressing. Machinery and pumps are also being fixed, raise and throw the water back from the mine into a reservoir for dressing purger ground), are steadily progressing. Machinery and pumps are also being fixed, raise and throw the water back from the mine into a reservoir for dressing pared. This operation will thus be very much expedited, and its labour will also be commissed, by an incinent railway, a mile in length, for taking the ore from the upper drawing-shaft to the two dressing-floors, now nearly completed. The director has a contract with the Cambrian Foundry Company, Aberyswith, for the rection of the accessary steam machinery. They very much regret that considerable delay has no curred in the completion of this contract, but look forward to its speedy fulfilment when there will be a great increase in the quantity of ore sent to market. The directors have not been able to avail themselves of the borrowing powers given them to lead at the company will shortly be put under the Act of Limited Liability, it small amount of capital required to work the mine more vigorously may confident to the hope of or. The directors congraduate the shareholders on the gradual development and increasing prosperity of the undertaking. They challenge the most servic

ing on my part to ensure the full development of what I may truly call your raisable property.—T. W. WILKINSON, Managing Director and Purser.

CAPTAINS' REPORT.

ESGAIR-HIR.—No. 3 stope, back of adit west of footway-shaft, yields I ton of ore per fm. The stope in bottom of footway-shaft yields I\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of ore to the fashes, and improves in going down; No. 5 stope, in the back of the 10 fm. level, west footway shaft, yields I ton of ore per fm.; No. 5, adjoining No. 5, yields I\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton for exper fashom; No. 7, back of the same level, yields I\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton of ore per fashom; No. 8 stope back of 10 fathom level, west of old engine-shaft, is worth I ton of ore per fm. The pitch in the bottom of adit, west of same shaft, is worth I ton of ore per fm. 10 lode in No. 1 winse in the 10 fm. level, west of footway-shaft, is worth at press I lowest of ore to the fathom; but the lode taking a dip more northerly than the wint we are not able to arrive at its real value. Judging from the value of the lode after top of the winner, which is worth 2 tons of ore to the fm., we consider it equally it inch in the bottom. No. 2 winner in the 10, west of old engine-shaft, is worth 1 considering the worth 1 considering the worth 1 considering the provious of the winner, which is worth 10 cwts. of ore to the fathom each.—Minerare Minerare I and the state of the flath of the shaft are worth 10 cwts. of ore to the fathom each.—Minerare Minerare I are the considerable of the flath of a sa discovered, and from appearance expect a further in-provement as it widens in going down. We are happy to state that the operalists on the surface are progressing; the levels, having been repaired, are in good confliction, and the weather for the last two months being remarkably wet has given on the surface are progressing; the levels, having been repaired, are in good confliction, and the weather for the last two months being remarkably wet has given of the machinery at work. The inclined railway approaches completion to th A statement of accounts, from Jan. 1 to June 30, was submitted, from which t bloined is condensed:—

1 105 11 8 273 11 3 Machinery
Balance at bankers'
Amount paid for gunpowder, to appear in sub
quent cost-sheet
Balance of cash last audit or gunpowder, to appear in subse-32 0 0= £9234 17 8 1376 8 11 765 7 7= 8855 17 10 £378 19 5

works which belonged to capital account, there would have been a left for profit.

Col. Pranson wished to know whether the ore was really got in June?

Col. Pranson wished to know whether the ore was really got in June?

The Charmans said they had been selling every four weeks, and, therefore, they must have got it in June. It would be seen by the accounts the quantity sold in Maje must have got it in June. It would be seen by the accounts the quantity sold in Maje so that it was clear that the June amount must be the June production.

Col. Pranson: But if it were sold on June 10 it could not be the June production.

Mr. Wilkinson replied that it was sold on June 30.

A Preprinted wished to know when they began the railway?—The Charmas sid.

lug. 30

leafed there to make the main be re-ele.

The resolution mon be re-eld
The resolutio
Mr. WILKINS
sho had been a
moths back, th
she meeting
The CHAIRMA
Mr as long as h
ad been a mos
The resolutio
A Pappellerio
for fact of bein
han otherwise.

e an improvemediately v tie backs. T Sept., at an a maderground on the 21st in oi. worth of out 80 tons a western reach the billy unprodud that the lill yield a quork, and all

Capt. CAR

The gene Thursday, Mr. Kin

can, and inches can, and inches can, and incomplete can, when may have discular, we can, when can, and can, when can, and can, when can, and can, a

meaths ago, and it was three parts finished. It would take the ore raised shall down to the dressing floors, the shaft being the highest part of the the dressing-floors the lowest; hitherto the work had been done by horses, and it was estimated the rail way would pay itself in 12 months. In answer, questions, the Chairman stated that the water had been more satisfactory or to keep up the supply of ore for market. When the steam-engine is the material will fit the ore from the mine, but bring the mineral water the steam. as ad it was estimated as a state of that the water had been more satisfactory, as questions, the Chairman stated that the water had been more satisfactory, a them to keep up the supply of ore for market. When the steam-engine is a will not only lift the ore from the mine, but bring the mineral water up to have the store for dressing in the frosty weather. He did not anticipate after meegine was created that they would be stopped either by the drought in ore the freet in winter. There was another subject to which he would allode, a was last upon the property an important discovery was made at Talybont hields stode exceedingly well for being worked at a moderate rate, but the dif-had been that they could not get sufficient ore to keep the machinery at work, and shadance of labour and never-failing water-power, and the encouraging since to which he referred was a strong rib of ore going under the old worksisce he (the Chairman) had left, he had received information from Colons, who was staying in Wales, that the ore had very much improved. He conthere was nothing discouraging in their affairs, as the mine was more than

Yes. A portion was for the treessing-now, which are all the had been looking close into the accounts, and could not take the directors. He had warned the managing director that the diviformer meeting was not earned, and sent figures to prove it. replied, that if the shareholders had supplied the capital there a dividend at the present time at the rate of 5 per cent. So observed that, three months after paying the dividend, they asked mover kept up their average. There was either a strike amongst nt of funds, depreciation in the price of lead, or stopped by floods, at, or stopped by frost. These were the statements brought forward

g and there was one thing that must be satisfactory. In the last ree seen that they only sold 400 tons of ore in twelve months, whilst in
ext 300 tons had been sold in six months; so that, if they kept on at
nill the end of the year, the increase would be 33 per cent,
suggested that, in keeping the accounts, the sales of the ores ought

id.

It is a said the dates were always inserted in the Mining Journal, and it future in the accounts sent to the shareholders.

Supposed that when the steam-engine was erected it would do away to fit to difficulties.

Said it would do away with two serious difficulties—the drawing and they were prevented at the present time from realising a large on hand, which ought to have been sent to market if they had apit.

rried.
wished to know why the machinery was not put up?
ox said, because the contractors had not sufficient men to make it.
e been at work by July 12, and he doubted now whether it would be
er. However, they were under penalties to complete it by July, and
miforced.

yo betober. However, they were under penalties to complete it by July, and walche enforced.
Chairman, in reply to a question, said they had no portion of the steam-entors for until in full working operation.
According to the steam of the

aluable member of the board, was then unanimously adopted, was then unanimously adopted. proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to Mr. Wilkinson stopped by the elements be considered had proved more beneficia it had shown the directors the necessity of having recourse to ar. The able manner in which the Chairman had conducted the busing, and the exertions made by Mr. Wilkinson, their managing di-past six months, were deserving of their best thanks.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

Ageneral two-monthly meeting of the adventurers was held at St. Helen's-place thiopseate, on Thursday,—Mr. Alfred Richards in the chair.

sopegac, on nursus,—mr. Aprile Richards in the early.

f. Park (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes the perious one were confirmed.—The following report from the agent was read:

fig. 27.—The lode in the 26 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stamps' work in.

The lode in the 30 ffrom surface) west. Whom's stope—is 4 ft. wide, worth 10/, fm. ter tim. On the north lode, the lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 4 foot wide, fm. ter tim. On the north lode, the lode in the 20 west, below adit, is 4 foot wide, which will be cat through in a few days, on the other side of which I anticipated, which will be cat through in a few days, on the other side of which I anticipated the second of the control of the second of the secon Mr. PERT (the secretary) having read the notice convening the m

to Core.—Homes CAPPENTER.

b. Carpenter, who was present, produced plans and sections explanatory of the ing of the mine. He was decidedly of opinion that the mine was in a fair state present. He stated that the reserve ground was not at all encroached upon. So said, in answer to a question from a shareholder, that be did not think he increase the sales of tin in the next two months, as there was a deciency of f., but when the springs broke, in October, he could double the returns, and have the number of men employed.—The financial statement showed—

Balance from last account	£	157	10	8			
Ore sold		991	0	7			
Arsenic ditto		17	10	0			
Carriage		33	3	7=	£1199	4	10
Mine cost, June and July	£1	065	12	11			-
ecretary, committee, and auditors		98	7	0			
Dividends paid		6	0	0			
Petty cash and sundries		7	5	5 am	1106	5	4
							_

Leaving balance at bankers' .. £ 92 19 6

The assets showed a balance of 7791. 2s. 10d. over the liabilities.

P. was resolved that a call of 10s., per share should be made, payable forthwith.

The committee and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks being passed to be Chairman, the meeting separated.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

eting of shareholders was held at Mr. King's offices, Austinfriars, or Mr. CUMBERLEGE in the chair. Mr. Kino (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and th

of the last, which were confirmed.

The Carlanzan zide had earefully read Capt. Silas James's clear and straightforward report, and was glad to find the prospects of the mine so extremely good. Had a gexamined the plans, he had no doubt that in a short time they would cut a cour of a the 100 east of the cross-course, which would greatly advance the value dis fine property.—Mr. Kiso then read the following report:

All the course of the following report of our operations since the latest course of the course of the following report of the course of the

fine property.—Mr. Kine then read the following report:—

space 27.—I beg to hand you the following report of our operations since the last
besting:—In the 100 fm. level there has been a plat cut, penthouse put in, a
lift fixed, and the shaft sunk 4 fms. 2 ft. below this level, in which the lode is
dide, composed of mundic, finor-spar, and good stones of ore, it is a very kindly
indeed; we calculate it will require three months from this time to complete the
to the 110, so as to get the whim-kibble there to draw. We have not discovered the
in the 100, east of cross-course yet, but we are expecting to do so daily, as we have
ong branch in the end, which we calculate will lead to the lode, composed of mundic,
and spots of ore. The only reason that I can point out to you respecting to lode altrog branch in the end, which we calculate will lead to the lode, composed of mundic, can, and spots of ore. The only reason that L can point out to you respecting the lode and being cut in the 100 is this, that we met with a lod sor branch in the 90 underlying more than 160 to be the second than 160 to by this means the lode may have changed its mid-ity at the point of intersection north, or made more perpendicular, which will be seen in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, a little to the dail, where the forese cut is calculated to intersect the lode in the 100. The above named winze is such expected in the winze is such to the lode in the 100. The above named to be seen in the winze it is not a fation, so this proves the lode is the port of orce and underlying more than 1 foot in a fation, so this proves the lode in the 20 mas bed driving in the right direction. The 90 cast is driven through a shoot of ore or an longth, which is worth from 15. to 18t, per fm., this has been the best shoot of or seen in Keily Bary, and there is every reason to hope it will continue in depth in the 90 means of the 15 means the 100 in which is 23 ft. wide, worth 200, per fm.; we intend to sink this winze it the seat of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lodes at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in the 150 means of shalt, and one to the west, which did not heave the lode at all in the upper larged in

5 nd sc-

much satissa not as he capesent lepth. aking se exrhilst in the sum

carriage of stone, sand, lime, &c. The new engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. 4 ft. below the surface; the ground is easy for sinking, set at 10t. per fm.; but after the engine gets to work we calculate it will be sunk for less, as the water will be drained by the engine, and not by manual labour. The two parcels of ore sold on the 3 ist inst. realised 38st. 9s., and we shall sample about the sume quantity this month, which, if the ore continues at the present price, will fetch 600k.—S. Janes.

The profit and loss account for three months ending June 30 showed a loss of 55%. 19s. 3d., although 12 men were employed driving the adit and sinking the engine-shaft.

Mr. Mackar stated that he was glad to find, from the report, that the adit we home before the rains season.

... £1288 12 3

Balance in favour of adventurers......

be home before the rainy season.

Mr. Kino, in answer to a question, said that the contract with Messrs. Nicholls, for completing the 60-in. engine was made for the 30th September, and he had no doubt the engine would go to work on or before that day.

The committee of management and auditors were re-elected; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN IRELAND.—On the 22d inst. three poor men here, while seek-GOLD IN HERLAND.—On the 224 list, three post men here, white scenaring for gold, found a very fine nugget of pure gold, weighing more than 6 cas. troy. It was found embedded in an apparently solid rock, more than 2 ft. under the surface, as if it had been deposited there from the creation. It is a very splendid specimen of native gold, showing some small pieces of pure quartz protrading from its sides. It was found on the townland of Ballinasillogue, on the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carysfort. It will be sold for 301.—Hugh McDermott: Arklow, County Wicklow, Aug. 25.

WHEAL JULIAN TIN MINE, in the parish of Shaugh, in the county of DEAD, OLLIAN LIN BLINE, In the parish of Shaugh, in the county of Devon, is being introduced to the public in an inercased number of shares. The mine is represented as of more than ordinary character; the prospects most cheering. It appears that in clearing down to the old workings they find the lode entire at about 11 ms. deep, and on opening about to 8 ms. on the lode, it is found worth from 301, to 701, per fm. for thi: this has been done at two shafts about 60 fms. apart. A permanent shaft has been sunk 20 fms., to cut and drain the mine at about 25 fms. deep; but the increase of water precludes further progress until the engine is at work. We anticipate something important to come off here, from the reports of good, practical, and well-known tin agents.

out in increase of water precides further progress until the engine is at work. We anticipate something important to come off here, from the reports of good, practical, and well-known the agents.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—The works at this mine, under the able superintendence of Capt. Pascoe, are carried on with speed, judgment, and economy; the progress hitherto has been most satisfactory, and the prospects of the concern are highly fattering and assuring. Since the commencement of operations, a few anoths ago, they have cleared and secured 1100 fms. of shafts, have out upwards of 5000 fms. of surface-drains, have built two engine-houses, and a third will be finished in about three weeks. They have also put in their steam-whim and capstan-engine; it is entirely new, and works admirably. An 88-inch pumping engine is also in a forward state of erection. It will be remembered that this mine stopped some years ago, in consequence of the inadequecy of the pumping machinery then available to keep down the water. In proof that this was so, and that the discontinuance did not arise from the poorness of the lode, the published returns show that during the last year the mine was worked it yielded, notwithstanding the obstructions from the water, 4781 tons of copper and 235 tons of in ores, producing a return of 28,3301.2.2.d. Since the stoppage of the works, and whilst the water was gradually rising and shutting out producity ground, there have been raised 11,548 tons of copper ores, and 577 tons of in ores, returning a sum of 60,0821.6s. 6d. In the short time which has elapsed since the works were resumed, and merely in the course of operations for clearing and securing the shafts, &c., upwards of 600t. worth of copper ore has been raised and sold; and they have laid open to view, above the adit, copper and in ore sufficient to defray the cost of the machinery and its erection. There seems not the slightest ground for doubt that the mine will pay good dividends as soon as the water is trained; at present there is no more wate

present there is no more water coming out of Wheal Basy than a 5-inch pipe will with ease carry; and Capt. Pascoe reports, under date Aug. 21, "We have immense quantities of tin and copper ores to return as soon as our machinery (now in a very forward state) is ready."

Devon Borrodale. —The consolidation of these mines has given general satisfaction to the adventurers, inasmuch as they have secured the entire fleight of the veins of black lead in the immediate neighbourhood of Bridgford, thereby preventing any competition with regard to these valuable properties, which extend over an area or three miles. The formation in which the veins are discovered exhibit all the geological features necessary to the production of richer deposits at an increased depth. The ore now being raised is found immediately below the surface, and the soil requires but little labour and expense to make it marketable. We have forwarded samples of the ore to the principal manufacturers in the kingdom, to ascertain its real value, which is anticipated will realize a proportionate price from the present one to the plumbage of Cumberland. From enquiry at the principal black-lead mills, this article is sold at is, per pound, or 1004, per ton; and, on referring to the plumbage of Borrodale, which article realizes the sonromus price of 208 per pound, or 23004, per ton, it is, therefore, fair to presume upon continuing the present operations in Devon Borrodale, and from the increased demand for this article, it cannot fail to realise the best results, producing a safe, permanent, and lucrative investment. They have sold 10 tons, at 61. 10s, per ton of 20 cwts.; other offers have been received, but will remain in abeyance ountil its intrinsic value shall have been tested.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—An influential association has been formed to develop the resources of trakey and the Levant. The coal mines of Heraclea are well known, while in the different districts are to be found lodes of copper, iron, lead, and chromate of iron; and, if economi

The United Mexican Mining Association have received advices, dated Guanaxuato, July 14:—At Jesus Maria y Jose, in the new shaft, a necessity for timbering a portion has for a brief space interrupted the excavation; the total depth at present is 209 wars, and the communication with San Maximo and the level of San Juan may be expected to take place in the course of the next mouth, or the beginning of September. At La Trinidad and at Aldans, there is no new feature to record.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices from Cobre, dated July 23:—We intend to put a party of our own people to sink new isabelita shaftthe tutworkmen we have there are doing so very little. We have set a cross-cut from
the 10 fm. level to drive south to meet this shaft, now sinking below the deep adit
we shall have to cross-cut about 7 fms., and can then sink and rise in it. In the leve
driving west from the east cross-cut, in the 41 fm. level, there is just now a good branel
of ore 6 in. Wide; but the same level coming cast from west cross-cut, towards thi
end, is poor; there are about 4 fms. between the two ends, which we hope soon to communicate for ventilation. Cant. Simmons, who was underground yesterday, say.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines have advices from Richards, dated Aug. 25:—Teulelsgrund Lode: In Louisa's level the stopes are allittic improved, now worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In Wilhelm's level, in the end driving east, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are without any important alteration since last report, worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fathom. In Frederick's level the stopes in the back are producing about 6½ cwts. of ore per fathom. In the end driving west from the bottom of winze No. 3, the lode is about 1 foot in withth, worth 6 cwts, of ore per fathom.—Schindler Lode: The new shaft is for the present suspended, and the mean from these are nut to sait a nist at the adit. This cross-cut has been driven

ottom adit level, driving east on the river Caima, is 2 ft. wide, compo-cessan, and stones of mundic, and presenting a more favourable appea-lel Level: The lode in this level is split into branches, principally level: The lode in the top level is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spot

gossan, and stones of mundic, and presenting a more favourable appearance.—Midel Level: The lode in this ievel is split into branches, principally quartz.—Top Level: The lode in the top level is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spots of lead, and a little copper ore."

The Liberty Mining Company have received advices from Mr. Gregg, dated Yaucluse Mine, Aug. 3, in which he say—"Since I wrote you last week, I have melted down another bar of gold, worth about \$10,00, and by the ordinary process of working, we keep the expenses below the proceeds, which is what I promised to do but if the company would furnish even a portion of the assistance proposed, is health be able to carry out all the statements made in my report, and make the Vaucluss Mine a sound and permanently beneficial investment. I have not yet succeeded in making a provisional contract for Holland's patent, but hope to do so in the course of another fortuight, and which I trust will be satisfactory in its terms." A detailed copy of the correspondence in this matter I have forwarded, and it should reach you about the same time as this."—The correspondence alluded to has not come to hand, and it would appear that another letter written by Mr. Gregg has also miscarried.]

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received advices to Aug. 23:—We have cut through the course of ore on the hanging part of the Erbitefatergang, at the bottom of Carter's shaft, and communicated to the old men's workings, on the fout-wall of the same lode, which we found full of water, so that it rows in the shaft 83 ft.; this took place on Thursday last, and the water is now forked 26 fr., so we shall get it out by the middle of next week, when I hope to be able to give some particulars of the workings. The course of ore is 54 ft. wide, worth full 9 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. We have resumed the driving of the cross-cut south from Caiter's shaft to cut the Arnoldsgang lode, and likewise commenced to clear and timber the Erbsiolin, east from the orget the back of

ARTIFICIAL MANURE.—We understand an association, to be called the International Agricultural Manure and Chemical Company (Limited), with an extensive and influential home and continental connection, is about being formed for the purpose of supplying the agriculturist with every description of chemical fertiliser, in their integrity. We have an idea that an establishment for such an object would be conferring an absolute boon on the tenant farmer, particularly if the proposition be generally adopted of analysing the soil (the fee being only nominal), and so adapt the manure or chemicals to the coming crops. The respectability of the parties engaged in the undertaking will, at any rate insure an honest attempt to earry out the contemplated objects. Spacious premises in the neighbourhood of Millwall, with steam-power, have been secured.

RAILWAY BREAKS.—Messrs, A. Chambers and W. H. Champion have patented a new system of railway break, by which use is made, when required, of the momentum of the carriages, as a power whereby the break blocks are present upon the wheels; and also to provide self-acting means, whereby the wear of the break blocks is allowed for, without subjecting the various parts of the apparatus to undue strain by the farther collapse of the train after the break blocks have come into contact with the wheels. For this purpose each pair of buffer rods are connected together by means of a suitable metallic bar, to the centre of which a rod of metal having an incline formed upon its inner end is jointed; this incline passes between a roller upon which it resta (and which is supported from the carriage framing) and another roller attached to the upper end of two vertical links, with which it is free to move in a vertical direction when the incline or wedge is pashed inwards. The lower end of these links carry a pin which passes through vertical slots formed in the ends of two levers, which are loose on a transverse shaft, and are maintained from falling below a horizontal position by chains attached to the framing. To this shaft are attached segments of ratchet wheels, actuated by pails carried by the levers. When it is necessary that the breaks should remain unaffected by the collapse of the train (as in of the tender, break, or otherwise) is required to apply the self-acting breaks, a certain arrangement enables the guard or engine driver, by means of a cord connected with the apparatus, to produce a change in the position of the links, and cause the pin to raise the levers, which, by their palls, act on the segments of ratchet wheels fixed on the transverse shaft, from which the emotion is communicated by levers and connecting rods to the sliding break blocks; which are thereby pressed against the wheels. In connection with the break blocks is a self-acting pressed against the wheels, and the wear is also allowed for.

wheels. In connection with the break blocks is a self-acting arrangement, whereby they are prevented from moving more than a limited distance from the peripheries of the wheels, and the wear is also allowed for.

GENERATING STEAM.—Mr. Joseph J. Comstock, of New York, U.S., has patented some improvements in generating steam, which consist in bringing water in small quantities, and divided into minute particles, into contact with metal heated by steam. The result is a great saving of fuel and space; a saving in the wear of metal by contact with which the steam is generated, as it hats much longer when heated in this way than when heated directly by fire, and less danger by explosion, as a boiltr necessary for the same power with the improvement is much smaller than is required in the usual mode of generating steam, and of two boilers constructed in the same way, and with iron of the same thickness, the smallest has the most strength. The steam-biler for generating the steam with which the plates are to be heated is constructed in any of the known forms, with the usual appendages. These drawings are on a scale of one and a half inches to a foot, and represent an engine of about 20-horse power. Within the steam-chest are placed several metal steam boxes, quite flat in proportion to their length and width, and extending in length and width nearly across the steam-chest, the upper parts of which boxes are the plates which generate the working steam; these boxes are connected with each other, and with a steam-jacket. The steam-jacket surrounds the steam-chest, into this jacket the steam passes from the boiler through a pipe, and from the jacket into the steam-chest, but do not themselves come in contact or connect with it, except by the supporters, so that the steam in the jacket arm boxes is used to heat the apparatus for generating the working steam; but some steam in the jacket. The steam in the jacket and boxes is to heat the apparatus Songerating the working steam in the steam-chest to heat the apparatus of the a mitted into the chest outside the steam-boxes passes through the pipe to the cylinder, and gives motion to the engine and to the pumps. The valve is then closed, so as to exclude the steam of the boiler from the chest outside the boxes, the boxes being filled inside with the boiler steam. The water raised by one of the pumps, put in motion as above described, is then forced through the pipe connected therewith, and through the orifices therein, and in numerous small pies falls upon nearly every portion of the metal plate, forming the surface of the steam-box, directly underneath the pipe. This plate being intensely heated by the steam from the boiler contained in the box of which this plate is the upper part, immediately converts the water thus thrown thereon into steam, and this steam passes instantly through the pipe into the cylinder, thus causing the piston to make another stroke, and also working the pump connected with another of the pipes, and the working of the apparatus continues, each box having time to regain the necessary degree of heat before it is again used to create steam. The steam jacket aids much in preventing the waste of heat. The waste of heat may also be prevented by cultaring the jacket and carrying through the same into the chimney the heated sir and smoke of the furnace, in which case the steam chest may be entirely enclosed within the boiler. The apparatus may be of different forms, and of sizes proportioned to the power required.

on Aug. 24, Mr. John Douglas, of 47, Lime-street, late London he Wheal Jamaica Copper Mining Company.

. TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street,—Price 5s.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, Aug. 23: The eastern level is on the most promising lode, and the ground is hard, but not so wet as when last reported; the end at present is all covered with gossan and blende, mixed with lead ore, and it will yield, by its present appearance, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The western level is still in good orey lode, and will yield 9 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of the same, will yield 9 cwts. of ore per cubic fms.; No. 2 stope, 16 cwts.; No. 3 stope, 12 cwts. of ore per cubic fms. The left fm. lovel is on a very kindly lode, producing some saving work, but the men are driving the level at present on the north part of the lode, and yn opinion is that the ore is standing to the south of the level, and I have ordered the men to stope the south side of it, and I do believe that they will find a good body of ore, because there is excellent ore under them at No. 2 stope, in the back of the western level. We are going on as fast as we can with the dressing operations.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, Aug. 23: The lode in Field's engine-shaft, shking below the 140 fm. level, is without change to notice since the last report. The lode in this level, east of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. No change in the 130 fm. level, on the south lode, since the last report. In the 100 fm. level, on the south lode, since the last report. In the 100 fm. level, on the south lode, ince the last report. In the 100 fm. level, on the south lode, in, and we think there is still 4ft. of the north part of the lode standing, which we intend to have taken down shortly. The north lode in the winze, sinking below the 50 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 80t, per fm. The south lode, in the stope east of the winze is worth for copper ore 80t. per fm. The lode in the stope east of the winze is worth for copper ore 80t. per fm. The lode in the stope east of the winze is worth for copper ore 80t. per fm.

ANGARACK CONSOLS.—T. Blamey, Aug. 27: Since last report, our progress in driving

copper ore, mixed with mundle.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Aug. 21: The lode in the north end will yield about 2 tons of lead ore and 15 cwts. of copper ore per fin., and continues hard for diving. In No. 2 stope, the lade will yield about 2 tons of lead and 10 cwts. of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the rise coming to surface will yield 2 tons of lead and 30 cwts. of lead ore per fin. In No. 1 stope the lode will yield 2½ tons of lead and 30 cwts. of lead ore per fin. In No. 1 stope the lode will yield 2½ tons of lead and 3 cwts. of copper per fin. The shaft is cleared up below the 10 fm. level, and we are now taking away some ground which was left for the cistern; as soon as the men complete the taking away of this ground we shall commence sinking. To-day we are shipping a cargo of coppery mundio.

—R. W. Tmith, Aug. 26: Since my last report no change has taken place in the various ends and stopes, and all the works are producing satisfactorily. The shaft is cleared to the bottom, and to-day we shall take the lift on to the screen, to shut away the ground which was left for a cistern, and drop it to the bottom, so that on Thursday we shall have resumed sinking the engine-shaft. I expect another vessel in Clare this week to load ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Aug. 23: Our convertions have been recoming.

in Clare this week to load ore.

BEDPORD CONSOLS,—J. Hodge, Aug. 28: Our operations have been recently
confined to the sinking of the trial shaft, in which the lode is still exceedingly promising, rotaing its size and underlie; at no period have I seen it better. It is our
intention to make this a permanent shaft, so that it may receive machinery as may
be necessary, its position being 30 fms. nearer to where the wheel must be erected,
It is nearly that the shaft be enlarged, a work which will be immediately proceeded with, as well as the necessary work for the erection of a water-wheel.

BRYWAYI.—I Roads Aug. 28: "Deep is water-laid also with the physicisms."

It is nocessary that the shaft be enlarged, a work which will be immediately proceeded with, as well as the necessary work for the erection of a water-wheel.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Aug. 25: There is no material alteration in the character of the lode in the lo cast since reported on last week, it is still producing fine stones of solid ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 yields its usual quantity of ore-viz., I ton per fm. It appears from the dialling of the 10 and 20, as well as room a part of the lode in the winze sinking under the 20 to interest that part of the lode of once per fm. more than we are sinking on, that we shall have, as soon as the winze is communicated, to drive a cross-cut at the 20 to interest that part of the lode standing to the north of the level; at the point of its departure in the winze it contains very fine stones of ore. The winze sinking under the 20 has been without change since last week. No alteration of importance has taken place in the stopes.

BUCKLAND CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, Aug. 27: We are sinking on the south lode; it continues its former size and character—from 15 in, to 2 ft, wide, with well-defined goesan, prian, mundic, and spotted with copper ore. I have put men to costean further north (now the corn is cut), to ascertain whether more lodes are north of those we have already discovered, and prove the ground cast of great cross-course. BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, Aug. 27: The engine-shaftis sank 3 fm. 2 ft. below the 45 fm. level; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and lead ore, more or less interspersed with yellow copper ore and mundic throughout. This lode possesses every feature in common with the lodes in the best lead mines in this district; and were we to meet with a change of ground, I have not the least doubt of its proving very similar in productiveness to the mines in question.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Aug. 23: The stopes in the back of the 37 are not so well as last reported. The stopes in the back of the 40 are just the same, except No.

the lode is 30 ft. wide.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 26: In the 20 west, on the cannier, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very promising, with good stones of ore. In the 10 west, on ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Aug. 28: The sinking of the flat-rod shaft is suspended for the present, in consequence of the shaftmen being engaged cutting plat in a 28 fm. level, dividing and casing the shaft from the 14 to the present bottom, &c.; when this work is completed we shall resume the sinking as speedily as possible. I calculate we have about 14 fms. more to sink so as to effect a communication with the rise in the back of the 38. There is no material alteration in the 33 cross-cut north, and owing to the present hardness of the ground our progress is slow. There is no alteration worthy of notice in the 33 cast, on the new lode.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—W. Williams, August 28: The ground in Wil-

alteration worthy of notice in the 33 east, on the new lode.

CARCLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—W. Williams, August 23: The ground in Williams's shaft simuch of the same character as it has been; we are pushing on the sinking this shaft with all possible speed. We have taken down some of the lode this week, and find it to yield some good stones of tin.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Aug. 26: There is no alteration to notice since the report for the meeting held on the 18th inst.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, Aug. 23: The lode in the 30 fathom level, cast and west is large and improving as we extend on it. In sinking a winze below the 20, nearly 20 fins, west of the 30 west end, we have a good lode for tin; this winze is down 8 fms. below the 20, which is quite dry, showing it must be a large porous lode to drait the ground for all that distance. The western part appears to be at present the mest desirable for pursuit; there does not appear to be any doubt but that we shall have a good mine in that direction. We have the new plunger-lift keeping off the water very easily with the engine at five stroken per minute. Everything is in good working order, and the returns will increase shortly.

CLARA.—S. Trevethan, Aug. 27: The water that has been left in the mine for the

the water very easily with the engine at five strokes per minute. Everything is in good working order, and the returns will increase shortly.

CLARA.—S. Trevethan, Aug. 27: The water that has been left in the mine for the last 12 months, in consequence of Rowland's stopping the wheel, is now drained out, and the shaft secured to the 20 fm. level. Six men have commenced rising in back on the course of the lode, to communicate with the old men's workings, which are immediately above us; from the best information we can get, there cannot be more than 2 fathoms of ground in this place to hole; when this is completed two stopes can be wrought at once, one to the east and the other to the west of the rise, where from present appearance large quantities of ore may be expected; the lode at present in the rise is 5 feet wide, and will yield about 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The water is coming through the lode very powerful, and sinking in the old workings about 17 ft. in every 24 fms.; the depth of water above us is now 12 fms., which we hope shortly to have down. We are obliged to asspend the driving of the 20, west of the cross-cut, until the communication is effected, as the air is so bad as to prevent the men from workings. The lode in the end is from 4 to 5 fms. which, and will yield about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. 4 with a very kindly appearance; this end is about 23 fms. west of the cross-cut, li fms. of which have yielded at least 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The old workings also continue to the east of cross-cut nearly 30 fathoms, and at the very extremity a branch of ore into be seen as the water is sinking, which will turn out about 6 cwts. of ore per fathom, as far as we have seen. I abould recommend this work being completed previous to the commencing of the engine-shaft to sink under the level, as we shall be able to accertain better the quantity of stuff that will regularly be brought through the shaft. I could not advise at present any alteration to be made relative to the water-wheel, although I know it is very s the shaft, and have proved the lone to mak deeper, as this can be once allowed by pumps being fixed in the shaft below; then, should the lode in the 30 prove a functive as in the 20, a much larger wheel might be erected, with a crusher attractive as in the 20, a much larger wheel might be erected, with a crusher attraction to the control of the commended of the control of the co tions could be safely recommended. We have about 7 tons of ore clean; we have at added anything to it for the last fortnight, in consequence of the surface water eingso slack, and was obliged to use the water, with all the rest we could get, to drive wheel as fast as possible, while forking the water out of the shafts and levels, but ope to commence dressing again in a day or two, and will get a parcel of ore for safe consider as requisite.

as quickly as possible.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Cudlip, C. Glasson, Aug. 23: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 69; sinking by nine men, at 161, per fm.—Whitford's Lode: We have intersected this lode in the 69; it is a large champion lode, presenting very favourable indications. We have driven weat on it about 6 ft.—Iode i feet wide, worth 15t, per fm. for tin. We have commenced to drive east also; the lode is at present disorrance by the cross-course, worth 84, per fm. for tin. In the end of the 59 west the lode is 5 feet wide, yielding good atones of rich tin ore. The stopes in back of this level are worth 10t, per fm. for tin. The wince shiring below the 30, east of cross-cut, is driven 4 fms., lode 5 ft, wide, worth 84, per fm. for tin. The 50 cross-cut, driving south, is extended 27 fms. from Whitford's lode; driving by two men and two boys, at 44, per fathorm.—Julia Lode: The 69, driving word, is at present poor. The 59, driving west, is yielding good stones of copper ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 40, west of Walter's shaft, are yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The 30 cross-cut, driving north from Mary Ann lode, is extended 42 fms.; driving by two men, at 71. per fm.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchall, Ang. 28: The driving in the 62 west is discontinued for a few days, to admit of a rise being put up against the western shaft, which we hope will be holed this week. About 4 fms. have been stoped in bottom of the 50, and the lode is still a very fine course of cre, worth from 304, to 404, per fm. About 5 fms. have been stoped in bottom of the 50, and the lode is still a very fine course of cre, worth from 25t to 30t. per fm. There is no alteration to notice in my other part of the mine.

CUBERT UNITED.—T. Richards, Aug. 23: The 76 is extended south from Tre-Leilan engine-shaft is fms. 2 ft. 5 fm.; the lode in the least 3 fms. has produced, on an average, about 9 cwts. of one per fathom, but for the present it is not so productive, worth now about from 3 to 4 cwts. per fm. This level is extended sou

3 fm. 3 ft. 5 in.; the lode here is opening larger, being now I ft. wide, of a very congenial character; however, I do not expect much improvement until we reach the clean and the run of the productive ore ground in the levels above. The 56 is extended south from Tower's shaft 5 fms. 1 ft. 9 in.; the lode throughout this driving is of a very encouraging description, being about 15 in. wide, and has produced in places from 2 to 3 cwts. of ore per fm. and I have no doubt, from its very promising appearance, that as we proceed on the ward a great improvement will be the result. The stopes in the back of the 76, south from Trebellam engine-shaft; will produce full 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The two stopes in the back of the 66, anoth from the shaft, will produce from 5 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes, north from Toward shaft, will produce from 5 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes, north from the shaft, will produce from 5 to 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes, north from the shaft, will produce from 5 to 7 cwts of ore per fm. We are getting on with our lead. rainings as fast as we can, and we shall probably, from all appearances, get ready for sampling 35 tons by Sept. 12, or perhaps a little more.

CWM DAREN.—F. Evans, Aug. 23: The lode in the 50 cast is larger than when last reported, with spots of copper ore. The stope in back of the 40 cast is worth 5 cwts. of copper ore per fathous. The stope in back of the 30 west is not so good for lead; the lode is much harder, and not looking so well for lead or copper.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, Aug. 25: In Francis's level, in breaking down the lode, which is about 4 feet wide, we have come to some small branches of lead, which we have every reason to believe will improve, and produce ore in valuable quantities. In Oliver's level we drove about a fathom on trial, and have found some very good branches of lead, and we are likely to set a pitch on tribute. All the pitches are looking well, and the tributers are satisfied with their earnings.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Aug. 23: The sinking of the shaft is being arried on as usual. No change since last reported. The shaft measured last Friday Aug. 22) 33 fms. Price given for the ensuing month, 9l. per fm.

(Aug. 22) 33 fms. Price given for the ensuing month, 9t. per fm.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, Aug. 2s: The engine-shaft is now 11 fms.
4 ft. below the 32 fm. level,; the ground is still very favourable, and of the most promising character for producing copper ore; we have about 2 fms. more to sink before
we expect to intersect the lode. In the 32 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 feet
wide, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm., a very promising lode. The rise in the back
of the same level east is holed to the 20 fm. level, which will be of great advantage to
our future workings. both for air and stoping the ground. The lode in the 20, driving
east, is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of this level is
yielding 1 ton of good ore per fm. The stope in the bottom of this level is
yielding 1 places 1 ton of good ore per fm. The new shaft its sinking on the south
lode, and the water has very much increased during the past week. The shaftmen
are now preparing to send down the pumps for pumping the water, which will be
completed by the end of the present week. Our sampling to-morrow will be 45 tons,
of good price ore.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Aug. 23: The water is still in the 20, consequently no-

completed by the end of the present week. Our sampling to-morrow will be 45 tons, of good price ors.

RAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Aug. 23: The water is still in the 20, consequently nothing has been done in driving this level since my report of last week. The endmen are engaged on surface, cutting ground for the new line of rods to the 30-ft, wheel. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft, we still continue driving on the branch going north-west; this branch is now about 8 in. wide, composed of soft spar, copper, and lead ores, but at present does not contain as much lead as when I last wrote. The stopes in the back of the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is practically as the state of the contained of the contained

can drive in it. I amortial our raisings of ore for the monito of July, with the naivans, are above 20 tons, which is 2 or 3 tons above the estimate I sent you.

EAST TOLGUS,—Aug. 23: The sumpmen are progressing favourably in sinking the engine-shaft below the 34 fm. level; the shaft is down 56 fms. below the 34. We have set all the ground to drive in the cross-cut, south from the new shaft, to hole to the engine-shaft, and hope to communicate the end to the shaft in two months from this time. We hope the flat-rod shaftmen, and the pare of men that were driving the 29 west on North Buller lode, will complete the cutting of a plat and ground'for barrow-road in the 20 this week. The lode in the 12 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, is much larger than when last reported it its now 29 in, wide, composed of peach and prian, with good apots of ore, but not to vaiue. The lode in the 12 fathom level, driving east of engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 6 in, wide, poor. The lode in the 22 fm. level, driving west of stone of ore; it is a splendid course of ore. The lode in the 34 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is 10 in, wide, producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value, although the end is promising in appearance; in the same level, driving east, the lode is small, but has been letting out more water within the last week, and I think we shall have a change for the better in this end shortly.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell, Aug. 23: The 66, driving east, is look-

hange for the occur in this can shortly.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell, Aug. 23: The 66, driving east, is lookng just the same as last reported. We expect we are through the lode in the 53
ross-cut, west of Homersham's shaft: we broke some stones of ore from the lode
the 55, driving east, is much the same as last reported on. We have resumed driving
he 83 fathom lovel east. ing east, 18 :

The 30, driving east, is much the same as isst reported on. We have resumed driving the 38 fathom level east.

GELLIRHFIRON.—John Jones, Aug. 23: The stopes in Bonsail's level continue to yield a good deal of ore, from a lode orey for 10 ft. wide. The stope from Richard's rise, over Francis's level, is not so good as it has been; it contains a good deal of carbonate of lead, and is a very promising vein. The stopes in Francis's level improve in rising, the lode having good bars of lead ore on the north side; the rise is going up without any alteration to notice, there are strings of spar spotted with lead, and a good wall to the vein. The dressing is going on gradually improving. We have consensed to crush some of Bonsail's waste heap, which appears to yield very well. We shall next week have the shoot up to the best waste of the old mine, and we think shall make good profits from it; we will keep the account separate, and you will be able to see the results. In a fortnight more the round buddle will be at work, as we shall naturally get a good deal of ore from the slime, which will be of great advantage to us. We have been delayed for want of timber, but there is now a supply come into port, and the work will go on without delay.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. S. Biec, Aug. 25: The lode in the 80 fathom level, east of Union shaft, is without any material change since last reported, worth 64, 6s, per fin.

JOHN ALL CRIMNIS.—3. S. Bier, Aug. 20: The lode in the 80 fathom level, east Juion shaft, is without any material change since last reported, worth 64, 6s, per or copper ore. The lode in the 24 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is promising ret. The lode in the 17 fm. level, west of Hannah's shaft, is improved in value, be worth 44. 4s, per fm. for copper ore. The sumpmen are working satisfactorily orking the mine. In the tribute department, the prospects are similar as when eported. We are busily employed at the present time in dressing the ores for lext sampling. The workings generally are being carried out in the most energy nanner, so as to develop the resources of the mine.

anner, so as to develop the resources of the mine.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Aug. 26: The lode in the 86 end, east of Northey haft, is producing some good work; it appears we are now getting on the run of those below the 76. We have extended the 86 cross-cut south to the great flookan herefore we must have pussed through the south lode, where we found some branche fits; most likely it is split up in these branches about this place; weehall now opeut the ground to prove it. The south lode in the 76 is turning out good work, also north lode. The 56, driving east, is improving. The 36 is large—aaving stuff the 76, west of Wheal Elizabeth shaft, is looking well, and promising to produce much. Wheal Elizabeth shaft is down 3½ fms. below the 76; the lode is yielding goo tones of tin, but the ground is hard, and slow to sink. Our prospects generally are erey encouraging.

grey enouraging.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Aug. 27: There is no change to notice in the yield of the pitch below the 60. In the cross-cut south, in the 72, the ground is omewhat harder. We have taken down a small portion of the lode in the 87 since star report, which is over, and presents very good appearances; the value of the same, however, cannot be stated until more of it has been taken down. The branch in the engine-shaft appears to be dipping towards the main lode; no doubt it will make a junction with it in depth. There is no change in the ground at said shaft. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Aug. 26: The lode in the 70 is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and still letting out large quantities of water. In the winze sinking below the 65 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 tons, worth 100, per fm. In the winze sinking helow the 50 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 tons, worth 101, per jathom. The pitches are looking well.

GREAT WEST SORTRINGE.—J. Richards, Aug. 25: The engine-shaft is still in

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Aug. 28: The engine-shaft is still in the capel part of the lode, which is yielding some good stones of ore, and is very promising. The water is very quick, rendering it difficult for exploration, 2½ ft. only awing been sunk during the past week. There is no alteration in any other part.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. M. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, Aug. 16: The lode in the 180 fm. level, east of Painter's shaft, is 3 fc. wide, of a disordered character; the lode in the 180 west is 2 fc. wide, worth 251. per fm. In the 170 west we have to cross-cut south a little to get under opper-house shaft, which is sunk 7 fms. 16. below the 180; the lode is 5 feet wide, producing 1 ton of good ore per fm. The tode in the 160, west of the latter shaft, is from 3 to 3½ feet wide, worth 50f. per fm. Since our last we have stripped down about 9 feet of the lode, which yielded folly 10 tons of good copper ore; seeing this in a new channel of civans, we believe it to be a continuous course of ore. We have cut through the lode in the level above (148) which is very large, mixed with killas, spar, and branches of excellent ore; we thind in extending west a few fathoms we shall get into the same ran of ore as that in the level below, being about 9 ft. behind where the ore first came in at the 156. On the south lode, the 137 end is worth 7f. per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

M. W. Michell, W. Burgelhole, W. Arthur, Aprent 23. We have to report the

part of the mine.

— M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, August 23: We have to report that the 180, east of Painter's shaft, is without alteration; set to drive at 84. 10s, per fm. The lode in the 180 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 254, per fm., set to drive at 124, per fm. The 170 west is communicated with Copper-house shaft; lode 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. of the north part is producing saving work, set to drive at 34. 10s. We shall make the necessary preparations in Copper-house shaft to draw from the 170 as soon as possible. The lode in the 160, west of the latter shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 504, per fm.; we have driven 7½ fms. through an excellent course of ore, leaving the back and bottom equal to the value of former reports of this lowe; end set to drive at 54, per fm. We have set a rise, back of the latter level, 3 fms. behind the present end, to communicate with the 148, and we confemplate to be up to that level by the time it get as fm west; set to rise at 74, per fm. The lode in the 118 is producing some good ore, but we are not as yet far enongeh west to meet with the run of ore now in the level below, set to drive at 74 per fm. The south lode, in the 137 west, is 2 ft. wide, worth 104, per fm., set to drive at 7.6 per fm. The 199 west, on affred Consols lode, is without alteration, set to drive at 7.6 fm. The fm fm. The 125 cast, on north lode, is somewhat improved, producing a little crey, set to drive at 44. 10s.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Aug. 26: The lode at the eastern engine-shaft is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of nundic, flockar, and spots of lead, and has a promising appearance. In the rise in the back of the 61 fm. level cast the lode is 1½ ft. wide, rather hard for rising at present; we shall have an improvement at this point shortly as we get up into the civan. The lode in the 51 west is about 2 ft, wide, letting out more water than usual, which indicates that we are approaching nearer the ore ground gone down before this end from the level above; it has a very promising appearance for an improvement. In the stopes in the bottom of the 51 east the lode is worth 30t, per fm. We intend sampling about 40 tons of lead ore at the end of this month. All other parts of the mine are progressing satisfactority.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Crease's shaftmen have dropped the lift to the less level, and will drain the water sufficiently low to commence fluing the plugger-lift the coming week. The water is now drained to the 164. Trelawny's shaftmen have coming week. The water is now drained to the 164. Trelawny's shaftmen in been elearing stuff on the solidar in the 154, dividing and casing the shaft in the 154 dividing and casing the shaftmen in 154 to the 164, and securing the whim-plat in the 164.—Main Lode: No. 31. The states in the back of the 90, east of Highburrow, are worth 162, per fm. No. 187. The stopes in the back of the 104, east of Crease's the of ditto, west of \$1, are worth 132, per fm. No. 117. The stopes list of ditto are worth 164. Per fm. No. 17. The stopes in the back of the 124, east of Crease's 124, per fm.—No. 124. The stopes in the back of the 124, east of Crease's 124. Per fm.—No. 125. The stopes in the back of the 124, east of Crease's 124. Per fm.—No. 125. Per fm. No. 126. Per fm. No. 127. The cross-cut north in the 20, from Sand Back, and the stopes in the plate of the 164. Per fm. No. 125. The 164 is worth 154. Per fm. No. 95. The 80, east of ditto, is worth 284. Per fm. No. 125. The 80, west of cross-cut, is worth 284. Per fm. No. 125. The 164 is worth 126. Per fm. No. 107. In the 170 east, the lode is worth 126. In the stopes cast and wet of cross-cut, the lode is worth 1084, per fathom. No. 116. In the stopes cast and wet of cross-cut, the lode is worth 1264. Per fm.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, P. Fisher, Aug. 23: We have again a full supply surface water, and the mine is in fork to the bottom. We shall reaume shiling a driving again on Monday next. A West Hawkmoor we have cut grantle in the end, which appears favourable for driving. We have about 15 ms, to drive to end, which appears favourable for driving. We have about 15 ms, to drive to end, which appears favourable for driving. We have about 15 ms, to drive to end to the second where the per fm., worth 96, per ton; in the lode on the second in the

in a beautiful channel of ground—viz., of a light blue killas, which can be were a very moderate price per fin.

IVYBRIDGE.—H. James, Aug. 28: The 78 fm. level south is producing from 6 cwts. of lead ore to the fm., and I believe we are getting into the ore ground in the upper levels; I also flud the lead is more solid, and a great deal less in I have put two ment to push this end as fast as possible. I find from disalling and 78 north of shaft, that the latter is taking its bearing very considerably we the lode in the bottom of the 68 appears to be going down nearly perpendicular. F8 at the present end is 26 ft. west, and from this circumstance I am led to sthat there may yet be another part of the lode still standing to the cast. To as this I have put the men to rise from the 78 at the 68, which will prove it at or well as ventilate the north levels. The stopes are much the same as reported have made a sink 5 or 6 fms. to the north of Choake's sisk in the 68, and good branch of lead in the bottom of the level, for 4 in. wide.

LADY REFERIA.—W. Goss. Aug. 28: I have nothing particular to receive the same as the same

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Aug. 28: I have nothing particular to repe week: the mine continues without much alteration. I am daily expecting provement both in the 10 and adit levels cast.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Aug. 23: I have nothing particular to report week: the mine continues without much alteration. I am daily expecting an provement both in the 10 and adit levels east.

MERLLYN.—Aug. 21: The 40 fm. level, north of Brynferrod shaft, is driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; the lode is 45 ft. wide, much the same in appearance as the level shy The men have out through several small bunches of lead, and we expect who indications are also cheering in the same level driving south, and of precisely the sature. The lode in the 30 fm. level, north of Victoria shaft, is 3 ft. wide, prode at times good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. Sandor's shaft is downloydate, the length and depth of which are unknown; it is partly filled at times good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. Sandor's shaft is downloydate edges, and occasionally good stones of lead ore found mixed with it. About 39 north of this shaft is a well-known east and west lode, which forms a junction our north and south lode at that point. The tribute pitches are without chan notice, and everything progressing satisfactorily.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Aug. 27: The lode in the 20 fm. level east is 2 ft. w producing saving work, worth about 64. per fm.—ground easier for driving than week. The lode in the 3 cast is 3 ft. wide, and although it is producing good so fore, yet it is not opening quite so well as I had anticipated, its present value better, in my opinion, than to sink a winze from the adit to the 5 fm. level.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, Aug. 25: In the 10 fm. level, discat of Pearbiw engine-shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, with a promising up ance, and yielding at present from ½ to ¾ ton of ore per fm. We have for the seat, for want of hands, suspended the 10 west, and put the men to sink Grore winze below the adit 13 or 16 fms. east of shaft, and to avoid the water we have to notice in our pitches, &c., during the past week. We sold, on Weekershy 20 tons of ore, at 12 ft. 35, per ton.

NEW CARREG-HOVA.—J. Lester, Aug. 27: In

as I firmly believe there lies the body of the ore.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Aug. 27: The lode in the 72 is yielding 4 to rep per fm. In the wines einking below the 62 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the wines einking below the 62 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per In the 42 the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Aug. 23: Prince's engine-shaft is sunk 13 ft. with 20 fm. level. The dropper of ore is enlarged, and will produce 1 ton of ore fm., worth 101, per ton. The stope in the 20 east will be completed on Taesday The lode in the 10, east of Hennner's (north part) is 2 ft. wide, worth 81, per fm. lode in the rise is 18 in, wide, worth 61, per fm. The south lode in the same lend of the containing more ore, and ground improved for driving. In the cross west of the engine-shaft the ground is getting wet, which we are much pleased to The tributers are working well, and are earning fair wages. At Pever, we have pled some tinstuff, and which is now in course of stamping, and it will be pred for market in about a fortnight from this time, when we shall also get a price copper ore for sale.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking. Aug. 23: The lode in the winza is 2 feet winza is

copper ore for sale.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Aug. 23: The lode in the winze is 2 i worth 30 i, per fm. The lode in the 54, east of Mackean's shaft, is 2 feet tooking very kindly for ore. In the 54 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and look I think we shall have ore in it soon. Ealer's shaft will be down to the 54 thin the 10 in the 12 west is 2 ft. wide, with spots of yellow ore.

NORTH TAMAR.—J. Hodge, Aug. 28: We are making good progress in dour adit level or the course of the lode. The lode is not productive of lead ore but the indications are exceedingly good, ground easy to explore, and the lod taining a quantity of prian, mundic, and other kindly matrix, such as to we apprint of prosecution.

taining a quantity of prian, induce, and these same, is seen, a spirited prosecution.

NORTH WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—J. Tree, Aug. 26: Our whim-shaft fins, below the deep acid level; sinking on the course of the lode in the last the lode has been slightly disordered by a small slide crossing the shaft; which is otherwise the lode in the last we can see it. I have directed the men to cut through this, and find the lode to be much improved in its appearance we can see it. I have directed the men to cut through the entire width of the last state of the lode, which is about 5 feat the deep salit to drive north on the course of the lode, which is about 5 fe and very promising, carrying a splendid gossan, and interspersed throughes stones of lead. I expect by driving this end we shall also meet with the cause at the junction of which the most beneficial results may be anticipated.

NORTH WHEV AND JILLA.—J. Hodge, Aug. 28: We have not made.

as the junction of which the most beneficial results may be anticipated.

NORTH WREY AND JULIA,—J. Hodge, Aug. 28: We have not made progress since my last, except on the late-discovered lode; this we have oper in order to ascertain its course and underlay, both of which are favourable to represent size of the lode is from 15 to 18 inches, with strong indications coming larger, and productive of silver lead ore, as we may get deeper. We pended for a short time the operations on the other lode, but having now obtained set of labourers, we shall be prosecuting the work with vigour.

OKEHAMTON CONSOLS.—I. Richards. Aug. 28: The surface works at

OKEHAMPTON CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 28: The surface work ceding very satisfactorily, and will be sufficiently far advanced to admit of eing put to work on Saturday next.

being put to work on Saturday next.

OOLA.—C. Crase, Aug. 27: The weather being very fine we are get well with our surface work. In cutting down the foot way-shaft we distributed to the lode standing to the south, a strong, fine-looking lode, of the me character, from which we broke about 1 ton of good quality silver-less a depth of 3 fms. from the surface, with every appearance of a fine lo depth. In levelling a piece of ground, about 30 fms. east of the foot have laid bare the back of the lead lode discovered a few weeks since, 6 the main lode, and from which we have this day broken some good so This is a fine-looking lode and are be said to worked by wearms of a c This is a fine-looking lode, and can be easily worked by means of a cross-our engine-shaft. Had this mine been in Cornwall it would bring thou pounds. There is no alteration in the lode where we broke the lead since I w

pounds. There is no alteration in the lode where we broke the lead since I wro PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, Aug. 22: At presumpmen are clearing stuff in the So; to-morrow we purpose dropping our slift towards the 99. The 89, east of the engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, is due by being in granite rock. In the west stopes, in back of the 80 east, on Martin's lode, is worth 154, per fantom. The stopes in the bottom of the end, are 154, per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the middle lode are worth 124, per fathom. The 60 keeps to the stopes in the do, the same low worth 404, per fathom. The ise in the back of the 60, on Martin's lode, is many low worth 404, per fathom. The fise in the back of the 60, on Martin's lode, is with a typesen to prove the same low worth 404, per fathom. The fise in the back of the 60, on Martin's lode, is law to present, In the 40, west of Bragg's errow-course, on engine lode, that value at present, In the 40, west of Bragg's errow-course, on engine lode, the fish shard, and lode poor. Erragg's eshaft is sand to the 40, and auspended; we to communicate to this shaft by driving the 40 west, which is about 14 feet 11 42 kinimers' a hast, in the back of the 30 we have set four tribute pickes 11 12c. tribute; it appears the weat part of the mine on this lode is in wholes Our calciner will be in readiness to work on Monday next. We are preparing in the guides in the samp whim shaft.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CHINNIS.—J. Dale, G. S. Trewren, Aug. 26: whim-shaftmen are proceeding favourably with the work referred to in our last. The ground in the 162 cross-cut, driving towards the Pembroke lode, is rather our weekly driving being about 6 ft. The 112, 109, 80, and 70 fm. level cross-cut still progressing favourably. We have taken down the lode in the east, which is 15 in. wide, looking very kindly, and producing good work for tin, intermixed copper ore. The lode in the western end is at present unproductive.

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thousands thousands e I wrote las At present the grour senting our senting in disorders Martin's las mod, are well fathom. The 60 wes, danne lode, at . is large, in

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, Ang. 27: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. below to sait; as yet the lode is unsettled as to its underlay, at present inclining west; it is, wide, composed of fluor-spar and gossan, with occasional atones of lead ore. is it is, wide, composed of fluor-spar and gossan, with occasional stones of lead ore. PRINCE ALBERT CONSOIS.—B. Davies, Aug. 23: We have driven on the lode fisches wide, composed of a beautiful blue peach, with some prian intermixed. I searce you it is a very kindly lode; the indications give me a high opinion of this part of the mine.

secret you it is a very kindly lode; the ladications give me a high opinion of this put of the mine.

RITTON CASTLE.—J. Griffiths, Aug. 23: We gained the footwall of No. 3 lode list night; the lode is 9 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, with occasional spots of lead, and is altogether a most promising lode. I have risen through (about 2 fms.) to be old workings, and find that a level has been driven west from Bog shaft quite 15 fms. beyond the point of this rise. In the 7½, at Bog shaft, the ore continues cod, and I have set a bargain to six men to stope and deliver, fit for market, at 6½, set un. My advice would be to continue the level under this ore ground from the betom of the mine.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone, Aug. 27: The lode in the 40 fm. level, north of the gew engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 8 owts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, south of shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 10 owts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, south of the new engine-shaft, is producing a little ore, and is of a more approximate. The stope in the back of the 30, couth of shaft, will yield 30 owts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 30, couth of shaft, will yield 8 owts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 30, couth of shaft, will yield 8 owts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 30, couth of shaft, will yield 8 owts. of ore per fm. On Coppice lode, the lode in the 20, driving south-cast of Coppice shaft, is five discontinue sinking until the 20 is brought up to unwater it. No alteration in the tribate pitches worthy of notice.

ROSEWARNE.—E. Blewett, Aug. 37: The engine-shaft is sunk below the adit

beds in the winze under the adit level is still without ore; we are down to water, and mast discontinue sinking until the 20 is brought up to unwater it. No alteration in the tribute pitches worthy of notice.

ROSEWARNS.—E. Blewett, Ang. 27: The engine-shaft is sunk below the adit 5 fans, lode worth about 4f. per fm. In the winze sicking below the adit, west of engine-shaft, he lode is worth 10f. per fm. In the adit one assist the lode is foot wide, poor at present. The north and south lodes are just the "same as hast reported.

SEVERN MINES.—J. Reynolds, Ang. 25: We have made a capital discovery in the end of the 10 fm. level, and have aircady cut through the ore for 3 ft., with no appearance of the north wall. I expect we shall be through the lode some time this week. This is better than anything we have seen in the mine before. The part of the lode already driven through is worth 23f. per fm. for lead, with every indication of improvement. In the stope in the back of the 10 fm. level the lode is about 4 feet wide, worth about 9f. per fm. for lead. The winze sinking under the 10 fm. level is feadily improving; the ground is more kindly, worth about 6f. per fm. for lead. I have a strong opinion we shall very shortly be in a good course of ore here.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—At the engine-shaft there is no alteration to notice from last report. At the 70, west of cross-cut, no lode taken down, but the lode company to the state of the small, but from the ground being so fully mineralised, there is every reason to expect a great improvement. At the south shaft, driving on the middle lobe sect of cross-cut, in the 30, the lode is much improved, and now worth 10f. per fm. for the. The carpenters are getting on with the horse-whim for the south shaft satisfactorily. No alteration in the tribute department.

SOETRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Aug. 28: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, the 52th or expenders are getting on with the horse-whim for the south shaft satisfactorily. No alteration in the tribute department.

SOETRIDGE C

taking gossan, capel, quartz, and a little black exide of copper. In the stope in the back of the 30 cast the tode is a good course of ore, worth full 5 tous per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 27: We have repaired the boiler, and are again in a regular state of working. In driving west, from the bottom of the fair-rod shaft, the lode is composed of gossan, mixed with grey and black ore. In driving north from bottom of the shaft, we have not yet intersected the granite wall. SOUTH CREAVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Aug. 25: The engine-shaft is communicated with the rise above the 84 fm. level by a borer hole; we have 4 ft. to sink to the back of the rise, which we hope to complete this week, then we shall have 3½ fms. to cut down the rise to the bottom of the 84, to make the engine-shaft its full size. The 84 cast produces good stones of ore; ground favourable and lode more kindly. In the 74, cast of Gore's, the ground is hard and unproductive. The 64, cast of Gore's, produces ore, mundle, and quartz; the 64 rise is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom, ground spare for rising. The winze sinking below the 54 yields 1½ ton of ore per fm.; we have 2 fms. to sink and rise to hole to the 64. In costoaning in the eastern part of the mine we have cut nothing worthy of notice, so we have suspended that work. Our sampling for last month is about 77 tons.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—S. Turan, Aug. 23: We have intersected the gossan lode in the adit level; it is 4 feet wide, composed of fine gossan and some good ore, but being shallow, the whole of the lode is not rich concupt to save; it is a very promising one, and ram much pleased with it, as I believe there are bunches of ore connected with such a gossan. I now ordered the men to extend east on its ourse towards the level being driven west from the east part, and am of opinion that those two large lodes will form a junction between the crosscatand the 20 end, now being driven west. I think two or three months will show some

down, but appears both large and firm. The lode in the 30 is producing good ore, and promising to improve. The lode in the 20 is large, and producing good ore, and promising to improve. The lode in the 20 is large, and producing some good ere. The slopes are turning out well.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cock, Aug. 23: The shaftmen are employed in fixing the plunger in the 37. When this work is completed, we expect to proceed with the sinking of the shaft without interruption. The groundin the end in the 50 is a little better for driving, and appears to be improving.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—Aug. 23: No lode has been taken down at Michell's engine-shaft in the present week. The ground in the 100 and 78 fm. level cross-cuts continues favorable for driving. The tode in the 100, driving west of Michell's, or Youren's lode, is 16 in, wide, producing 25 tons of ore per fm. The tode in the 90 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, on the south lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 14 ton of ore per fm., and has a very promising appearance; the lode in the 90 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, on 7 youren's lode, is 15 in, wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and is of a very promising character. The lode in the 78 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 66 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, is 12 in. wide, stone of the 45 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, is 12 in. lode in the 65 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, is 12 in. wide, promising in appearance. The lode in the 64 fm. level, driving west of Michell's, is 15 in. wide, yielding 5 ton of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down at Morcom's engine-shaft since has the properties. We have heled in the 50 cast of Michell's, is 15 in. wide, composed of producing the 30 fm. level is the back of the 40, cast of Morcom's, and have resumed driving the 30 fm. level is 50 cast of Morcom's, is 15 in. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 60 fathom level, the sum and spar, and kindly in appearance; the same ma

ill. 12s, per ton, and hope to have from 40 to 50 tons more to sample by the middle of the next month.

TREHANE.—M. Edwards, Aug. 26: The ground in the 148 fathom level, driving north, continues unusually hard, and the progress in consequence but slow; the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing about 7t, worth of silver-lead ore to the fathom. In the 136, driving north, but little or no alteration has taken place since my last; the lode is 15 inches wide, and worth 4t, per fm.; the winse in the bottom of this level is now down 3 fms. 1 ft., the ground is somewhat harder, and the water has increased, but the lode at present is worth 10t, per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are at present worth 6t, per fm. the stopes in the back of this level are at the sent worth 6t, per fm. the stopes in the back of this level are at the sent worth 6t, per fm. the stopes in the back of this level are at the sent worth 6t, per fm. the stopes in the part of the mine.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, Aug. 23: The ground at Carr's engine-shaft has somewhat improved; sunk this week 2½ ft. The tode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, reducing good stones of ere. The canner or oblique vein, mentioned in last week's apport, could not be taken down at the time we expected it would. We have, however, opened on it in course of the week, took the true bearing of the lode, which is 1½ degrees to the south of west, and it is, in my opinion, the same lode as the one on which the operations are now being carried on at Old Tolgus United Mine. It contains stones of ore of high produce. Nicholson's shaft has been sunk 2½ ft. this week; time the operations are now being carried on at Old Tolgus United Mine. It contains stones of ore of high produce. Nicholson's shaft has been sunk 2½ ft. this week; time the operations are now being enried on at Old Tolgus United Mine. It contains stones of ore of high produce. Nicholson's shaft has been sunk 2½ ft. this week; time the operations in about 5 ft. in order to save the lode to the best advantage. The lo

in the 10 cast is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. We shall reach the great cross-course in about a fortnight from this time.

TRELOWETH.—The lode in the 60, west of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, mixed with copper ore throughout; this end will yield above 3 tons per fm., and is only 7 fms. behind Woodfall's shaft. Woodfall's shaft is sunk below the 20, vertical, 134 fms., at which point the lode is intersected, but cannot report of its worth, having seen only the north part. There are about 11 fms. to sink on the lode to communicate with the 60; after this is accomplished it will ventilate the mine, and as soon as it is communicated to the 60 we shall be in a good position for working the ore ground driven through. The 60 west having materially improved during the last few months, looks favourable for something good. In the 70 west the lode contains a little copper ore, municated and quartz, and ground easy for developing; being not so far west as the 60 by 48 fms., we hope, as the end proceeds, to find an alteration in the lode for the better. The lode in the 90 west is hard and unproductive at this time. In the 100 west the lode contains atones of ore. In the 100 east the lode will yield 12 ton of ore per fm., and we are expecting an alteration as soon as the cross-course is cut; east of which, in the 90, the level was extended in a good lode, for 16 fms. in length. The lode in the 90, cast end, is not so good as it has been; yet in the 50 thefore the present 90 end, the ore continued 15 fms. long. The other parts of the mine are withent much change. The 63 is the principal feature, and it continues improving.—Aug. 23.

TRETOIL.—Capt. Rich: I have every reason to believe that the lode recently discovered in the deep aciti, west of the shaft, to be distinct from our tin, and running about parallel; I shall be able to give you further information respecting it early next week. The work broken from it is good average work; I have no doubt it is a side lode stanning whole to surface; if 60; it will add g

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rows, Aug. 26: The south end on the eastern lode a extended 3 lms., still yielding 3 cwts. of ore per fm.; and the north end is extended fm., producing 2½ cwts. per fathom. Since cutting the lode in the 60 it has been opened on about 2 fms., being i ft. wide, producing on an average 7 cwts. of ore per athom. In the 30 north, the lode is worth 71, per fathom. The same level south is without change, still producing saving work. The 40 north is worth 51, per fathom. The stopes are turning out much as usual. The slime frames continue to answer our utilest expectations.

The stopes are turning our much as usual. The same insurance voluntary of fins., and the water coming away freely from the old workings: the ground is of a beautiful character for tin. The lode in the 30 is improving. The 20, driving east, is not producing much tin at present, although the lode is wide, but no doubt we shall find the in this level as we extend. The south lode, stoping in the back of the 20, is yielding much thustuff, and likely to do so for some time to come.

**ALLOG TOWN — **Thomas T. Harvey S. Harper, Aug. 10: At Clay's engine-

ducing much tin at present, atthough the lode is wide, but no doubt we shall find the intestered as weektend. The south lode, stoping in the back of the 20, is yielding, much tinstaff, and likely to do so for some time to come.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, Aug. 19: At Clay's engine-shalt sinking under the 40 fm. level, the ground is without alteration. In the 40; south of Field's shalt, we are driving on the west part of the lode, which is composed of barytes, gossan, and good stones of lead; north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing lead, but not to value, at the same time improving. Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 30, ground rather hard. In the 30, driving north of said shaft, lode 1/4 ft. wide, producing 14 cwts. of lead per fm. Winze sinking under same level, couth of Field's shaft, lode 2/4 ft. wide, mixed with a small quantity of lead; same level driving east on the cross lode has produced in the past week some stones mixed with lead and copper.

— S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, Aug. 22: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking under the 40 fm. level, the ground is disordered and hard, therefore our progress in sinking is slow. In the 40, driving north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, improving, producing about 7 cwts, of lead per fm.; in the same level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is larger, and as last reported, producing atones of lead. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 30, there is no alteration in the ground in the past week; in the same level, driving south of Field's shaft, the whole with of fire winze, 3 ft., is lode, and unproductive. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the whole with of fire winze, 3 ft., is lode, and unproductive. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the whole with of the shaft) 13/2, per fm. The south lode is both ends is very promising, each worth about 6.6 per fm., and the cost of driving the level is 2/2 per fathom. The other parts of the mine as last reported. The mine was never before in such good course of working

im. The 42 cast produces 1 ton per fm. At the engine-sbart, sinking under the 104, the lodd is 5 it. wide, producing good stones of ore. We shalt sample, this morning, 655 tons.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Aug. 25: We have put the flat-rods to work, and the men have again resumed sinking the shaft with all possible dispatch. At Bridgman's engine-sbaft, in the stopes back of the 52 east, no lode has been taken down since my report of last week. The lode in the rise, back of the 42 east, is much improved, and is now producing good dressing work for copper ore. Nothing has been done in the 42 end, driving east, since my last advise, there not being sufficient air for the men to work; we have taken the men, however, and put them to sink in the bottom of the 27, towards the rise going up in the back of the 42, in order to affect a communication as soon as possible, and when made complete will enable us to drive both the 42 and 27. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual.

WEST POLBERRO.—J. Stevens, Aug. 27: Mason's engine-shaft is now sinking under the 10 fm. level on the North Seal Hole lode, underlying south 20 inches in a fathom, and is at present 6 fms. 4 ft. below the said level: the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of quertz, mundic, with black and yellow ore, but not sufficient to value; in this shaft, 3 fms. below the 10, a tin lode has been discovered, underlying north about 2 ft. in a fathom, and by opening on the same we find its size to be 9 ft. wide from the north wall of the copper lode, the full size of the same; low price stamping work. A cross-out is now being driven south in the 10, and we hope in about a fortnight from this time to intersect the tin lode seen in the shaft, if the ground continues favourable for driving. The North Seal Hole copper lode in the 10, east of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quity on south was the same of the lode in the 10 east is 10 in, wide, composed of quart, and impregnated with ore, but nothing to value. There is nothing new in any other part of the mi

We shall endeavour to effect a communication with Barkle's winze as soon as possible. In the 10 east the lode is at present its de in Barkle's winze is somewhat changed, as is also the strata for the better. Jury's lode varies in size; at present it contains chiefly mundie.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Tregoning, Aug. 23: The cross-cut is driven about 22 fma.—ground favourable; driving by three men and three boys, at 41.15-s. per fm. The end driving west on the lode in the cross-cut is poor, and I propose to suspend driving west, and drive cast on it by six men. At Tippett's shaft the lode is looking kindly, producing some good stones of copper ore, sinking by four men, at 81.10s., per fm. The tribute pitches are looking just as last reported. Our next sale of tin will be about the same quantity as the last.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—J. Trezise, Aug. 27: We are now removing the stuff from the sollar of the flat-rod shaft, and are making preparations for the flat-rods. The quantity of tinstuff is fast increasing on the stamps, and I am sorry to say that on Saturday, Sept. 6, we must give up Tregenchoe stamps, which was only lent to us for a few days, as it is required by the party who rents it: such being the case, our stamping and dressing will be retarded. I sampled, on Monday last, 121.10s. 8d. worth of tin, broken from the lode mentioned in my last report, and still looking well. From the quantity of its ground laid open, and from general appearances, we calculate our stamps will be fully employed; but if employed in drawing the water, we cannot stamp at the same time; therefore, we have duly considered it over, and have thought it advisable, in order to draw the water, and still be making returns by stamping our tin monthly, to procure a small engine of suitable power, and erect the same in the present engine-louse without delay. On mentioning this to the engineer, he fully concurred in our views, and said that the Messrs. Holmans had one in their possession which would sait our purpose exceedingly well, and such an on

posed of spar, peach, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The lode in the 41 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and copper ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Aug. 23: We are progressing with the different bargains as fast as possible, but there is very little alteration to report since my last, with the exception of the Newton engine-shaft, in the western end of which the south part of the lode has made a decided improvement. We have to-day drawn some splendid stones of grey and yellow copper ore and mundic. I will give you more particulars in a few days.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Aug 27: Pollard's shaftmen having completed the pitwork, have resumed sinking the shaft under the 130 fm. level to-day. The cross-cut is extended 2½ fms. toward the lode at this level. The lode in the 120 north is 5 ft. wide, and worth 4, per fm.; in the same level south it 122, fg. ft., wide, and worth 20. per fm. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fm. In the 110 north it is 25 ft. wide, and worth 112, per fm. in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 19. per fm. In the 100 north it is 25 ft. wide, and worth 19. per fm. In the 90 north it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 19. per fm. In the 100 north it is 30. The stope and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Tucsday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 90 tons, for sale on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Aug. 23: In the large field marked on the map 973, there has been a quarkz lode found, about 2 feet wide, carrying now and then 1 foot of grey and yellow copper ore, looking regular, and running apparently a little south of east. We are sinking a trial shaft on this lode, by four men, at 40s. per fm., the object being to see if it will hold down regular, and running apparently a little south of east. We are sinking a trial shaft on this lode, by four men, at 40s. per fm., the object being to see if it will hold down regular, and running apparently a little south of east. We are sinking a trial shaft on

In the stopes above the back of the 62 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from T to 3 lons of ore per fm. The point of the tode has not yet been met with in sinking below the 62 cross-out, south of Matthews's shaft. In a winne sinking below the 37, east of Matthews's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. There is nothing new to notice in our tribate pitches; they continue to yield fair quantities of ore. — Richard's Shaft, North Lode: But very little has been done in this part of the mine since the meeting of the adventurers, in consequence of the water being turned out of the Tavistock Canal for several days, the source from which all our machinery gets its supply of water; consequently we have had the water in at this shaft to some fms. above the 45, but I am glad to say that it is now again in fork, and the men have resumed driving the 90 cast.

Tavistock Canal for several days, the source from which all our machinery gets its supply of water; consequently we have had the water in at this shaft to some first, showe the 45, but I am glad to say that it is now again in fork, and the men have resumed driving the 99 cast.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, Aug. 26: In the 90, driving west, the lode has made a division, each part containing stones of ore. In the 89 west the lode is I ft. wide, unproductive, but letting out plenty of water. In the winse under the 60 the lode is I ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the winse sinking below the 30 the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 40, driving cast from the western shaft, the lode continues to be worth 2 tons of ore per fm.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—W. Johns, Aug. 26: The winze sinking below the 40, cast of flat-rod shaft, is holed to the 50, and shall set east and west of the said winze to six men on tribute, at 5s. in 14. In the 50, cast of same shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, with spots of lead ore, but not to value. We have resumed the driving of the 60, east of the same shaft, by four men. About 6 fathoms driving will drain the ore ground driven through in the 50, and enable us to set tribute pitches. At Michell's shaft, sinking below the surface, the ground continues without alteration since last reported; this being a very important point, and about 6 fas. more sinking will communicate to the 20, we have added two men more to the parcs to accomplish this object in less time. The tributers in the back and bottom of the 20, west of flat-rod shaft, have been hindered working during the past week by means of foul air, in consequence of which there has been little done at the shaft.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, Aug. 28: Smith's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting a plat at the 132. In the 120 north the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 120, per fm. In the 93, north of ditto, it is 1 ft. wide, worth 14, per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's worth 150, per fm. In the 93, north of ditto, it is 1 ft. wide, worth 150,

east of shaft, will yield 2 tons of good copper ore per im., but cannot be sunk deeper until drained by the level below, which will be down shortly. At Mabley shaft, sinking under the adit level, the ground is much the same as last reported. The stopus in back of the 70, east of flat-rod shaft, on same lode, are worth 37, per fm. for tin.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborne, B. Gundry, Aug. 23: Watson's engineshaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 30 in favourable killas ground. The 30 is driven east son Fark lode about 5 fms., the average size of this icde is 4 ft., composed of gossan and spar, with stones of rich grey copper ore, and strongly impregnated with green eardbonate of copper. We are of opinion that it will take another level to get under the gossan, and reach the deposit of copper, of which we have such strong indications. The cross-cut driving south at the 30 from Watson's shaft is driven about 8 fms.; the ground much improved. We hope to reach Richards's lode in about 1 wo months; we shall then be able to work the tin ground east and west of Richards's shaft, which produced such large quantities of tinstuff at the levels above. In the 18, driving east on Richards's lode is about 5 ft. wide, saving work for tin, both in the end and from the wings. The 18, driving east on Sampson's branch, is yielding good finatuff. The back of this level is working at 2s. in 1k. This use, by four men. We have cleared up a shaft from surface, on Bucket's lode, 7 fms. deep; this lode is 2 feet wide, producing some rich stones of tin, and the rest of the lode will pay for stamping. Our tribute department looks just as usual, but we have not so many tributers at work as formerly, owing, we suppose, to the high price of provisions, the men are not so well able to venture on tribute. The new engine works very satisfactorily.

WHEAL TION.—J. T. Phillips, Aug. 27: In the 50 cross-cut north we have nothing new to notice. In the 65 west we have a strong looking lode, 3 ft. wide, corposed of mundic, spar, and peach, letting out more wat

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

n July 21 to Aug. 21 :-

Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from July 21	to Aug.	21:-
PUMPING ENGINES.		
Number reported Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs	*********	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs	*********	14.8
Average number of strokes per minute		5.3
Gallons of water drawn per minute	**********	3910
Average duty of 13 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. hi the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals		69.0
Actual horse-power employed per minute	**********	953.7
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in l	bs	3.2
ROTARY ENGINES WHIMS.		
Number reported	**********	17
Number of kibbles drawn		32,239
Average depth from which they are drawn, in fms	**********	139-1
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	depth	56.5
Average duty of 8 engines, as above	,,,,,,,,,	17:3
STAMPING ENGINES.	**********	41 0
Number reported		5
Average number of strokes per mit-ute		
Average duty, as above		55.3
Actual horse-power employed per n.inute	*********	42.2
		40.0
FUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.		
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single		91.1
Par Consols, 80 in. single	22	94.0
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	22	93.8
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. single	92	74.2
rembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	**	73.5
Par Consols, 72 in. single	**	72.6
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	**	68-3
Trelawny, 50 in. single	9.9	68.2
WHIM ENGLI IE.		
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	lion lbs.	26.2
Par Consols, 24 in. single		24.9
Great Polgooth, 22 in. double	**	17:1
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	13	16.6
South Caradon, 30 and 16 in. Sima' combine i	**	16.0
STAMPING ENGINES.	33	40.0
Great Polgooth, 35 in. doubleMil	lion the	55:3
Great Pulgotti, of the double	HUH 10%,	99.9

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES .-- An accident took place in these GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES,—An accident took place in these mines, on Saturday last, whereby Mr. J. F. Crease, who for some time past has been assisting in some scientific experiments underground, very nearly lost his life. It appears that, while crossing one of the untimbered wl.im-shafts, the brow of ground over which he was passing gave way under his feet. As he was falling, with great presence of mind, he flung himself culturards across a beam, which providentially projected into the shaft, from whence he was promptly re seved by one of the captains of the mine, or he would have fallen more than 800 feet. We are happy to state that he is at present doing well.

An accident conveyed on Translay to I. Matthowys acced 12 form Callier

An accident occurred on Tuesday to J. Matthe ws, aged 13, from falling in a winze about 8 fms. deep, at North Wheal Busy, by w.11chhe wasserlously injured.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAVY LAMP .- M. Dubrulle has just perfected a Davy lamp, by establishing a connection between the burner and the shade, so that if the latter is withdrawn the light is put out. Thus are workmen prevented from exposing themselves to the risk of an explosion.—Complex Rendus.

Exposury themserves to the rise of an explosion.—Complete Renaus.

IRON TRADE CIRCULAR.—The iron trade has never evinced its metallic character so strongly as in its neglect of the indigent relatives of Henry Cort, the man to whose inventions so much of their opulence is owing. If the chiefs of the trade fail to do something for these poor people, they will not merely prove themselves to be thoroughly iron-hearted, but we shall understand in a new sense what kind of pigs are meant by pigs of iron.—Punch.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856.

In the Journal of June 21, the attention of our readers was drawn to the distinction which the provisions of this bill would, if passed, entail on the mining companies existent beyond the pale of the Stannaries Court, the mining companies existent beyond the pale of the Stannaries Court, and suggested that a more general and liberal measure, as affecting mines, would engender confidence, and be fraught with much good to the mining community; while, at the same time, we ventured to throw out the hint that if, by a short Act, it were possible clearly to define the principles and privileges of the "Cost-book System," which Act should provide a general annual registration by all companies trading under its provisions, such registration would alike give full security to the public and the share-holder, would foster the development of the mineral resources of the country; and by a liberal scale of fees, which alone the risk of mining ought to bear, would also ensure a large revenue to the Government. However, the Joint-Stock Act was passed, excepting only from its provisions the mines worked within the jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden, and it is now imperative, where mining companies possess more than 20 partit is now imperative, where mining companies possess more than 20 partners, and trading out of Cornwall or Devon, that all such companies shall, on or before November 3, be registered thereunder, either with, or without likelying. out, limited liability.

on or before November 3, be registered thereunder, either with, or without, limited liability.

The past week has given evidence that its protection and principles are approved, and even sought, notwithstanding the expenses which its formula entails, for, among our "Notices of Meetings" is a record of the fact that one company has, by a vote of more than eight tenths of its shareholders assembled at a general meeting, specially convened to consider the propriety thereof, unanimously resolved to take advantage of the Act and its limited character, and which unanimity presents a forcible illustration that shareholders are alive to, and will prefer, the security which such Act provides, although accompanied with the drawback of additional expense. We allude to the Bronfloyd Mining Company, which has been established about five years, and which, we are told, is in an especially good position to embrace the advantages of the Joint-Stock Act, inasmuch as the mine itself is now likely to be turning out large quantities of ore, nearly the whole of the "dead work" having been done.

We, last week, reminded our readers that to ensure "Limited Liability" in the constitution of such companies, it will be necessary to engraft such provision in the "Memorandum of Association" (a form of establishment requisite under the Act); and, as we understand that that of the Bronfloyd Mining Company has been drawn with great care and perspicuity, as well as the "Articles of Association," we have applied for, and hope next week to give, an exact copy of these documents, for the information of our readers.

These "Articles of Association" properly drawn, and not inconsistent with the character of the Act will

formation of our readers.

These "Articles of Association" properly drawn, and not inconsistent with the character of the Act, will override the regulations for the management of companies, provided for in table B, and thus enable mining companies to ensure the same uniform system of management as regarded its general meetings, and, at the same time, limit the power of directors

WINDING-UP OF MINING AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company.—The official anager (Mr. Harding, of Lothbury) reports to Vice-Chancellor Sir Page manager (Mr. Harding, of Lothbury) reports to Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, that the property of this company has been sold, and has realised 1000*l*.; that prior to its sale he visited the property at Maestryfar, at Llanellbyd, and Llanaber in Merionethshire, and found the same to consist of lead and copper mines, and of certain quarries held by the company under lease for 21 years, from Sept. 29, 1853, at a yearly rent of 6*l*., and 1-10th royalty. A crushing-house and smith's shop had been erected, together with a 40-ft. water-wheel and crushing machinery, and plant and materials. The lease contained a covenant that not less than 30 men should be kent amployed at the mines, but operations having ceased prior sogners with a 40-ft. water-wheel and crushing machinery, and plant and materials. The lease contained a covenant that not less than 30 men should be kept employed at the mines, but operations having ceased prior to the date of the order for winding-up the company, it appeared to the official manager that the lease might be forfeited for breach of the said covenant, which would entail a serious loss upon the company; and he, therefore, considered it desirable to negociate with the lessor for waiver of the covenant, in order to afford time for the sale; and the lessor consented to this, in consideration of the payment of 30. The official manager further considered it was expedient to retain the services of the superintendent of the works, and to employ a few men to prepare for sale a quantity of ore that had been previously raised: the expense of doing this was about 51, per week, which the produce would more than repay. The official manager had consulted several of the shareholders with respect to the best mode of disposing of the property: it was decided to do so by private contract. And he further reports that the debts, liabilities, and claims on the mine, under the winding-up, amount to 4900l. Several creditors had commenced actions against individual contributors, and it was absolutely necessary to provide for the payment of debts by a call of 10s, per share. The list of contributories had been settled to the extent of 11,150 shares, and the total assets and credits amount to 865l.; but to compromise and cash the debts and costs incurred 9800l, was required in addition to the settle to the set the settle set the settle to the set the settle set the settle set the settle settle set the settle settl

of 11,150 shares, and the total assets and credits amount to 865%; but to compromise and cash the debts and costs incurred 9800%, was required in addition to the assets. It is understood the mine is now worked for gold. Cwmdyle Mining Company.—It is understood that the liabilities are nearer 2000%, than 700%, as stated in a previous notice.

Amazon Lipe Assurance Company.—The report of the official manager (Mr. Harding) to the Court of Chancery in this matter, furnishes a remarkable exemplification of the way in which modern assurance companies are "concected." The Amazon Life Assurance and Loan Company, it appears, was projected with 33,869 shares, but a deposit of 5s, was paid on only 1055 of these shares, for which the Deed of Settlement was executed prior to complete registration, but no payment was at any time paid on only 1055 of these shares, for which the Deed of Settlement was executed prior to complete registration, but no payment was at any time made in respect of the remaining 31,130 shares. The capital for which the deed was subscribed, and for which shares were allotted, amounted to 39,3124, and yet the total amount paid up was only 16514, being 5s. per share on 6807 shares, and leaving a balance of 31,260t. due in respect of deposits on 32,505 shares, and 29,484t, as the amount of capital still uncalled. In the return made by the company to the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Office, signed by Hammond and Alexander Todd, two of the directors, in 1854, it was set forth that 28,575 shares in the company were foreigned to the company, but no entry appears on the minute book. were forfeited to the company, but no entry appears on the minute-book of any meeting of directors at which such alleged forfeiture took place. of any meeting of directors at which such alleged forfeiture took place, and if so made, it was not in accordance with the 94th clause of the Deed of Settlement. Of the shares so returned as forfeited, 2829 shares were shares in respect of which the Deed of Settlement had been executed prior to complete registration, and of such shares no less than 27,700 were shares standing in the names of the provisional directors, and the remaining 75 were alloted subsequently to the date of complete registration. The books contained an entry of 7754 for "preliminary expenses," which was explained to have been expended in the presentation of 1004, each to the provisional directors and projectors, amongst whom figure the names of one "noble lord," and "right hon." gentleman. The total premiums received in respect of policies amounted to 1814.!—the amount paid for expenses being 21544, in addition to which there were claims of 32664, against the company. The order to wind-up has proceeded very rapidly, as compared with many other cases; and the Master in Chancery has directed a call to be collected of 30s. per share, which falls almost entirely on the shareholders, the original directors being non est inventus. The order to wind-up was male in November, 1854; and, although there are no fewer than 119 contributories and 36 creditors, their cases have all been disposed of. In concluding his report, with some comments on the been disposed of. In concluding his report, with some comments on the case, the official manager justly remarks that the Amazon Life Assurance and Loan Company was little else than an abortive scheme, promote chiefly by individuals without means, who subscribed the deed of settle chiefly by individuals without means, who subscribed the deed of settlement for an amount that they were utterly unable to pay, such subscriptions being solely in order to comply with the 7th sec. of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 11, so as to obtain a certificate of complete registration, whereby the company became constituted a joint-stock company, within the meaning of the Act, and the whole of the paid-up capital being inadequate to defray the expenses necessary to bring the company before the public sufficiently to give assurers confidence, the project entirely failed. The company was located at the Chepside corner of Ironmonger-lane, and was noted for its funge brass plate (some 5 ft. high), in the form of a shield, with the words "Amazon" in the middle.

NATOMAL LAND COMPANY.—The Master in Chancery Richards has commissioned Mr. Roxburgh, barrister, and Mr. Goodchap, actuary, of Walbrook House, to go on circuit during Sept. and Oct., and settle the cases of the numerous subscribers in this company who have claims in connection with the various estates at Banbury, Stoney Stratford, North-

connection with the various estates at Banbury, Stoney Stratford, Northconnection with the various estates at Banbury, Money Stratford, North-ampton, Warwick, Birmingham, Shrowsbury, Liverpool, Preston, Bury, Manchester, Crewe, Hanley, Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester. Each subscriber on proving his claim will have a certificate entitling him to the dividends srising out of the property.

LIMITED LIABILITY MINING COMPANIES.

No fewer than seven new mining companies have been incorporated under the new Act of Parliament since it passed. They are—The Ruabon Coal Company, the Rhydydefed Colliery Company, the Shropshire Blackwood Mining Company, the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando, Cuba, the Esgair Lee Mining Company, the Llwynmalees Mining Company, and the Old Park Iron Company.

Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 29, 1856.

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+ Four months' credit, and free on board at Roi	d. per box less.

+ Four months' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Glessen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The tendency of metals generally this week has been

REMARKS.—The tendency of metals generally this week has been upward, and such as have not advanced are steady at our quotations. Copper, iron, lead, and steel, have not varied in value; while spelter, tin, and tin-plates, realise improved rates.

COPPER.—As previously reported, sellers decline taking orders for short deliveries, and in many cases—in fact, almost all—have closed their books entirely for the present. This metal is most difficult to meet with, either in small or large quantities; and it is stated that \$\frac{1}{2}\$d. per lb. advance has been paid, allowing a moderate time for delivery; even this offer was refused by many houses, and it is doubtful whether any more could be obtained on similar terms. A scrupulous feeling seems to exist amongst the smelters lest any copper should be purchased for speculation, and it may be partly on this account that they object to sell. For such great people to exhibit such a jealous disposition is really extremely paltry.

IRON.—In English bars sales continue to be made for delivery in six or eight weeks, at \$\frac{8}{2}\$. 10s. to \$\frac{8}{2}\$. 12s. 6d., f.o.b. in London, or \$72\$. 12s. 6d. to \$72\$. 15s. at the works. The ironmasters are well off for orders, and are indifferent about further contracts at these prices, unless they can have the above time for shipping. Rails are in better demand at current prices. Staffordshire of good quality maintains its former value, but business is sluggish; merchants not understanding the various qualities are subject, when buying, to be misled by the wide difference that exist in the prices of first and second qualities, and conclude that they are being imposed upon by the standing houses, because the brand is established, and more is obliged to be paid for brand than the real value of the iron. But such is not the case. There are very few, if any, respectable houses in Staffordshire who realise more than a fair profit; and it is only by these second-class houses using inferior pigs, and other queer means, that enable them to

but moderate.

Spelter.—An advance of 10s. per ton has been established; some holders, indeed, will not sell under 15s. per ton. The stock is light, and

will assist sellers in getting their price.

Tin.—A good business is doing in English. Foreign has somewhat improved. About 500 to 1000 slabs of Banca have changed hands, at 126'. 10s.; and small lots, 126'. 15s. to 127'. per ton. Straits is scarce,

TIN-PLATES.—Makers demand higher prices, and require time to execute orders. The stocks here are very low, scarcely any coke, and but few charcoal. Out of stock, prices are 31s. for IC coke, and 37s. for IC charcoal; for forward delivery, 6d. per box less would be accepted.

STEEL.—English and foreign are without alteration.

Outskylker commands former rates.

QUICKBILVER commands former rates.

Quicksilver commands former rates.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—Since last report, our metal market presents no feature worthy of especial notice, the only improvement observable in Iron being in Welsh bars, for which an increased demand is reported, the makers of the better brands being by no means desirous of making sales to any great extent at current prices. Good orders from the Continent continue to arrive, but they are chiefly for the higher class of marks. In Staffordshire Iron (with the exception of sheets, for which a fair demand exists), prices are quite in favour of the buyers, more especially with respect to the inferior brands, the makers for the most part being anxious sellers. In Scotch Pig-iron, the business has been very limited, and our quotations show but a trifling variation from last report; the demand has been almost exclusively for shipping iron, which has increased in value in consequence. For storekeepers' warrants, mixed numbers, the enquiry has been very small, and yet the price is maintained; this is a healthy feature, and leads to the inference, that with anything like a brisk demand prices will advance. Shipments continue to be large, and to exceed those of this time last year; for the present week, they are reported as 9710 tons, against 7651 tons in the corresponding week of last year, being 2059 tons in excess. The local consumption continues to be active, and is gradually increasing, and with such shipments cannot but absorb the make, leaving no surplus for storing. The price of storekeepers' warrants, for mixed numbers, this time last year was 79s. 6d. per ton, or 6s. per ton above the present value. English Tin is steady, and a fair enquiry is reported. numbers, this time last year was 70s. 6d. per ton, or 6s. per ton above the present value. English Tin is steady, and a fair enquiry is reported. Tin-plates are in increased demand, and higher prices are offered; for coke plates, especially, the greatest request is experienced, and some makers have refused orders, being full for some time; this branch of the trade looks very healthy. A considerable business is being done in Copper, but snelters restrict their sales to parcels for immediate requirement, refusing to make contracts for large quantities, or for remote deliveries; the present price is consequently well maintained, and the tendency is upwards. Lead continues to be in moderate demand, and the price is unchanged. In other metals we have nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 6s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 127l. per ton; common bar, 123l.; refined block, 133l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 36s. to 36s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 31s. to 31s. 6d.—Lead: Sheet, 25l. per ton; pig, 24l. 10s.—Copper: Tile and tough cake, 107l. 10s. per ton; best elected ditto, 110l. 10s.; bolt and sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10gde per lb. metal sheathing, 104d, per lb.

From Bombay (July 28), we learn that the importations of metals have been large—all descriptions are dull of sale, and have declined in prices. Steel in faggots, pig and sheet lead and spelter, are in good request. In copper, excepting tiles, which remain firm at our last quotations, all descriptions are difficult of sale, and prices have declined; of South Ame-

SEWAGE MANURE COMPANY.—An order has just been issued by Vice-hancellor Kindersley for winding-up this company.

From New York (Aug. 7), we learn that Scotch pigs are firm at form rates. For copper the market is rather dull, and prices are lower. Les has improved a trifle; pipe and sheet are selling at 8½ c. per pound. The coal market is dull; no arrival of foreign; Liverpool scarce, and wanted

MINES. - The mining market is daily assuming a firmer tone, and there s great activity in shares. One or two important improvements early in week created a demand for shares in two or three mines, and consethe week created a demand for shares in two or three mines, and consequently a rise in value took place, especially in East Toigus, shares in which have now reached 75. South Frances shares have been in request at a further advance, and few sellers to be found. In Greaville, which is the adjoining mine, an important improvement has been reported, and shares rose to 1½: the mine promises ere long to assume an important position. Great Alfreds remain firm. Basset, 285; Wheal Wrey, 8 to 8½; Mary Ann, 35 to 36, and several transactions in them; Goname.aa, 26 to 26½; South Caradon, 280 to 290; Buller, 280 to 290, and rather more enquired for; Devon Consols, 395 to 400; Porkellis, 10 to 11; South Frances, 365; East Basset, 42; Alfred Consols, 13½; West Providence, 18½ to 19; South Toigus, 130; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 2½; Clijah and Wentworth, 13½; Gt. Alfred, 4¾; North Frances, 10½; West Frances, 15

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—
\$\text{STURDAY}\$, Area. 23.—East Basset, 40\% to 41; Gonamena, 26 to 26\%; Porkellis,
\$\text{9\chi}\$, 10\%, 9\%; 9\%; Rosewarne United, 65 to 65\%; Sortridge Consols, 2\%; South
Tamar, 2\% to 2\chi; Wheal Basset, 282\%; to 287\%; Wheal Mary Ann, 34 to 34\%;
Monday.—East Tolgus, 70; Gonamena, 26 to 26\%; Great Alfred, 415-16 to 4\%;
North Basset, 32\%, ex div.; Rosewarne United, 67\%; West Sortridge, 10d.; Whail
Grenville, 21s. to 25\%; Wheal Mary Ann, 34 to 34\%.
Tursday.—East Rose, 20; Gonamena, 26 to 26\%; Great Alfred, 4\%, 4\%, 4\%; Porkellis, 10 to 11; Wheal Basset, 25\%; Wheal Mare Ville, 3\%; Wheal Mary Ann, 34
\$\frac{1}{2}\$; Wheal Wrey, 8 to 5\%; Great Alfred, 4\%; Wedningsay.—East Basset, 41\% to 42\%; Gonamena, 26 to 26\%; Great Alfred, 4\%;
Rosewarne United, 65\%; Wheal Grenville, 1\%; So., 25\%, 64.; Wheal Mary
Ann, 34\% to 35\%.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange :-

Burnaday, Avo. 23.—East Basset, 40; Great Wheal Alfred, 4%; Porkellis, 10% to 10½; Tamar Consols, 1%; Ludcott, 34s. 6d.; Gonamena, 27; South Wheal Wrey, 4; Algan Mines, 3; Fort Bowen, 3s.; Chancelloraville, 8s. 6d.

MONDAY.—North Wheal Basset, 32½; Trewetha, 3%; Tincroft, 3%; Great Wheal Alfred, 4%; Duke of Cornwall, 17%.

WEDDESDAY.—West Basset, 29½ to 30; North Frances, 9½; Sortridge Consols, 2%; Duke of Cornwall, 18.

FRIDAY.—Duke of Cornwall, 19; Sortridge and Bedford, 1s. 6d., to 1s. 9d.; Trelawdy. 21%.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:-

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

Monday.—In London, 13 tons regulus from Holland, 1611 bags copper ore from the
Cape of Good Hope, 100 casks sine from Belgium.

Tursday.—In London, 1572 bars iron from Sweden, 1530 pigs lead from Spain, 1450
akes spelter from Belgium, 100 casks sine from Belgium, 1470 pigs lead from Spain,
1570 bars iron from Sweden, 160 pigs lead from Hamburgh, 1667 plates spelter from
Guerneye, 500 blocks tin from Holland, 1307 blocks tin from Singapore, 21 cases and
17 casks rolled sine from Belgium.

Faiday.—In London, 227 casks and 14 cases sine from Belgium, 750 pigs lead from
Spain, 1560 bars iron from Sweden, 1400 casks spelter from Hamburgh.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3418 tons were sold, realising 21,2171. 11s. The particulars of the sale were,—Average produce, 7; average price, 61. 4s.; average standard, 1271. 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 239 tons 11 cwts. The sale at Pool, on Thursday next, will com-

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 2236 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ores from Cobre, Berehaven, Garrucha, Kapunda, Malaga, Spanish, Cronebane, Tigrony, Knockmahon, Castilian, Peninsular, French Slag, Preamimma, and Wheal Emma.

At Liverpool, on Aug. 27, the 70 tons of copper regulus, ex Proven, were sold in two lots, realising 27t. 10s. and 15t. 12s. 6d. respectively. The copper ore, ex Rattler, realised 41t. 12s. 6d. The parcel, ex Camana, postponed from Aug. 15, will be sold on Monday.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold, 77s, 9d. per oz. standard; United States gold coin, 76s. 4d.; bar silver, 5s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. standard; ditto, containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. standard; 5-fr. pieces, 4s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz.

The following dividends have been declared during August:-

Mines.	Per	sha	re.		Amo	unt	
Wheal Basset	£10	0	0		£5,120	0	0
North Wheal Basset	0	12	6	**********		0	0
West Wheal Seton	6	0	0	************	2,400	0	0
Providence Mines	4	0	0	*********	2,240	0	0
Alfred Consols	0	6	0	************	1,536	0	0
Wheal Wrey	0	7	0	**********	1,433	12	0
Great Work	10	0	0		1,190	0	0
Rosewarne United	2	0	0	*********	1,024	0	0
Botallack		0	0	**********	1,000	0	0
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	0	3	0	********	855	0	0
Eyam Mining Company		10	0	*********	700	0	0
East Pool		0	0	**********	610	0	0
Wheal Seton		0	0	*********	594	0	0
Wheal Owles		5	0	**********	500	0	0
Bedford United		2	0	*********	400	0	0
Levant	2	0	0	**********	320	0	0
mate1					693 703	19	0

Great Work Mine has declared a dividend of 10% per share

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance ust audit, 221. 2s. 4d.; ore sold, 40391. 2s. 9d. =40614. 3s. 1d.—Mine cost and merhants' bills, June and July, 32441. 18s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 16f. 8s. 10d. A dividend of 640f. (5f. per share) was declared.

Botallack has declared a dividend of 1000l. (5l. per share).

At Bedford United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—
alance last account, 14971. 6s. 1d.; ore sold and carriage, 32671. 9s. 76. = 47641. 15s. 5d.
June dividend, 6001.; office expenses, 351. 2s.; income tax, 641. 17s. 1d.; minecott,
071. 9s. 7d.; dues, 1971. 101. 1d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 12594. 16s. 1d.
dividend of 4001. (2s. per share) was declared.

At windend of 2001, (28, per share) was declared.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday Mr. A. Richards in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1571, 10s. 8d.; eash for bills at bankers last meeting, 5981, 5s. 4d.; ore soid and carriage, 4251, 18s. 10d.; arsenic sold, 171, 10s. = 11991, 4s. 10d.—Mine cost and dues, 10551, 12s. 11d.; secretary, committee, auditors, &c., 401, 12s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 921, 19s. 6d.

&c., 401, 12s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 921, 19s. 6d.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Aug. 20, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1211.1 [9s. 3d.; ore sold (deducting dues, 335.1 3s. 2d.), 59371. 14s. 3d.; materials sold, 491. 1s. 3d.; materials sold, 491. 1s. 3d.; materials fold.—Mine cost, 36411. 8s. 9d.; doctor and club, 491. 1ss. 3d.; materials, 7661. 7s. 3d.; interest and commission, 1441. 5s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 16961. 12s. Capts. H. Taylor, J. Bussa, and Wm. Taylor reported that the mine had, on the whole, a little improved since last meeting, At Lewis Mines meeting, on Aug. 22, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 22611. 11s. 8d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, 11311. 2s. 2d.; lord's ines, 521. 15s. 9d. =42911. 9s. 7d.—Calls received, 25001.; copper ores, 131. 16s. 2d.; black tin, 9881. 12s. 2d.; old materials sold, 3321. 8s. 2d.; arsenie, 7l. 12s. 10d.: leaving balance against mine, 4991. 9s. 3d. The captain's report was considered favourable.

At Wendron Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Ba-

black in, 958. 12s. 26; old materials sold, 392. 8s. 2d.; average, 71. 12s. 10d. Rearing balance against mine, 409. 0s. 3d. The captain's report was considered favourable. At Wendron Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 5516. 5s. 8d.; black tip sold, 27:4d. 1s. 8d. =3278.1.7s. 4d.—Labour cost, 1810. 8s. 7d; merchants' bling, 6237. 1s. 8d.; lord's dues, 1810. 6s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 7084. 17s. 2d. Capts. Thos. Bray, R. Perry, and William Bishop reported that they had nine pitches, varying from 8s. 6d. to 12s. in 11s. and would shortly be in a position to set additional pitches in other other levels. In the amount of 12,674. 10s. 11d. has been sold since Sept. 16, 1854. Tin sold the last quarter, 36 tons 19 ewts. 6 qr. 25 lbs., realising 2724f. 1s. 8d. The persons employed are 143 man, 34 boys, and 4 igirs. In consequence of the want of water they had been untable to use more than one-third of the stamping power. They had creeted in sw stamps of 11 heads at Trielabbas, and are preparing to fix more, which would be accomplished in two smonths from this time.

At the Welsh Potosi Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Lofthouse in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 378.19s. 5d. Col. Dickson, Dr. Spurgin, Messrs. T. Gibbes, J. Lofthouse, and T. W. Wilkinstein outunn, terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 12861. 12s. 3d. The committee of management and additors were re-appointed; and the proceedings, which are cluly detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Tokeholury Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 12861. 12s. 3d. The committee of management and additors were re-appointed; and the proceedings, which are cluly detailed in another column, terminated with a v

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ht Great Wheal Alfred meeting, on Aug. 20 (Mr. Thos. Field in the left, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 55M, 1s. 3d.; mine cost, 2026. 2s. 6d.; sair and club, 22t. 6s. 4d.; salaries, &c., 24t. 1s. 2d.; postages, &c., 4t. 4s.; nerset bills, 72t. 18s. 7d.—23723. 1ds. 3d.—Calls received, 596f.; coppet ore sold, 2t. 6s. 4i. instant, 18t. 17s.; deduct dose (1-00t), 20f. 3s. 6d.: leaving balance last sold of the first of the control of

his hoped that a sufficient number of shareholders will be present to constitute a mesting, to prevent the necessity of calling another, as on the late occasion.

The Dale Miv.e (Warslow) have in the two last months sold lead ore the smoont of 232f. 5s. 6d., and are in a position to make regular returns of ore. Trelawmy has sampled 78 tons of first quality ores, for sale on Sept. 7. South Tamar has sampled 50 tons of lead ores.

At North Wheal Wrey Consols, the lode has been cut through at the istem of the new whim-shaft, about 15 fms. from surface, and is from 6 to 7 feet wide, carrying a strong capel, similar to Wheal Wrey Consols; altogether a promission, and when sufficiently opened on is likely to equal any mine in the district. At Boringdon Consols, the prospects are improved.

At South Cuddra, a large lode has been cut during the week, 4 ft. wide, and it is expected this lode will form a janction with that on which the ore is being nised, about 19 fms. east of the point where it was cut. The lode in the 30, the stopes, sat the 20, are looking well.

At Great Hewas, the 36, 56, 76, and 86 ends, at Northey's shaft, are looking well. The lode in the 76, Wheal Elizabeth, has improved, and likely to be of great importance to the mines. As those ends are being driven into new ground, a sw and most extensive mine is being opened up.

At Union Tin, the lode in the 30 is improving. The south lode east is promising to yield susch tin. The stopes on this lode are turning out a great deal of instaff, and likely tode so for a long time. The new engine-shaft is down 9½ fms., and the prospects very good.

At Nant-y-Car Mine, the ground is improving, and the crushing mill was in the course of crection. They expected, when the mill was finished, to make large returns of lead.

At Nant-y-Car Mine, the ground is improving, and the crushing mill was in the course of erection. They expected, when the mill was flaished, to make large returns of lead.

At Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mine, the winze is holed through to the 70, ventitating the 50 and 60 fm. levels, and enabling toem to put the men to stops where they were obliged to stop in consequence of the bad air.

At Dyfng wm Mine, they have again opened upon rich ground, which during the last two months had rather fallen off, and they expect to cut the lode is the 70 in a few weeks.

At Yeoland Consols, a considerable improvement has taken place this week, which, it appears, is likely to result in an extensive and permanent tin lode.

At East Fowey Consols, a remarkably fine gossan lode, about 3½ ft. wide, has been cut, which traverses this set for 600 fms.

At Wheal Jane they have not yet out the lode, but are expecting to shortly, as they have cut an increase of water. In their tin pitches they are looking much better, and are selling about 1901, worth of tin per month.

Wheal Clinton has greatly improved: this little mine, we are informed, promises to become as good a speculation as any in Cornwall.

An important discovery has taken place at Oola; in cutting down an old shaft for a footway, a large lode of lead has been discovered, from which a ton of good silver-lead ore has been broken; another lead lode has only been discovered of avery promising character, only 6 fms. south of the engine-shaft, producing at surface some good stones of ore. These discoveries are of great importance, and the miles now appears to be in a paying condition, and likely to realise the favourable results which have been anticipated.

Several important improvements are daily expected in the bottom, or 50 fm. level, at Sortridge Consols; the ends both east and west are getting under the fich ore ground gone down in the 40. The present monthly profits are from 3501, to 400, but much greater returns are confidently expected. The North Robert south lode will so

the company is in course of formation for working the Carreg-hova Mine, near Oswestry. It may be remembered that at the close of last year this property was abandoned by the late management, the mine not having been conducted on legitimate principles. The present proprietors, in the course of this month, have sold li tons of copper ore, it is anticipated, will be raised next month. There are now only eight most a work on the property.

The South Gorland Mine has passed into the hands of Messrs. Thomas Field and Richard Tredinnick. The company consist of 2000 shares, which are in demand at 51, per share. The accounts have been audited, and after paying off all liabilities, a credit balance of 2000/. remains in hand. The position of the company's grant is good; ample machinery is erected; and the prospects are equal to the rich and profitable mines immediately surrounding.

At the Asturian Mining and Metallurgical Company meeting, Aug. 23, at the offices, 28, Rue de Miroménil, Paris (M. Leon Lille in the chair), the meeting having been declared duly constituted, M. de Grimsidi, the gérant, read a report, setting forth the reasons which necessitated a considerable increase in the capital of the company of a grave account of the company of a grave account of the company formed on a more extensive basis. In order to arrive at that result, he should further propose that the property of the present company points and the property of the present company points. A desurbory conversation ensued, in the course of which it appeared that balance is not a more extensive basis. In order to arrive at that result, he should further propose that the property of the present company be sold at Paris by public auction to the highest bidder, he pledging himself to procure a minimum offer for the works of 2,125,000 frs. (53,003.), and that afterwards a new company be formed with that cum as a starting of the present company be old at Paris by public auction to the highest bidder, he pledging himself to procure a minimum offer for the

At Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts have Moseley Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Gartial, 50,000;; creditors, 12,334, 3s. 7d.; sale of shares and gold ore, 41154, 123. dt.; transfer fees, 14, 17s. 6d.—56,3514, 13s. 4d.—Reserve shares, 12,3534; forfeited ditto, 41104.; mine cost, 42,922, 12s.; debtors, 10071, 10s. 9d.; smount paid for machinery and stock at mine, 55814, 10s. 9d.; leaving balance in hand, 44, 19s. 10d. The Chairman stated that of the 12,2344, 3s. 7d. debts, 40004, were due to one of the directors on a mortgage of the mine, and 82344, 3s. 7d. to the directors on simple contract debts, for money advanced to keep the mines at work. Of this latter sum the directors were willing to take nearly the whole in new shares, provided the shareholders took their fair proportion of the remaining shares to be allotted, and the mortgagee had generously consented to wa're his right of foreclosure on March next, provided the mines were energetically worked, and his interest regularly paid.

The Lestis Alexander, Capt. Clay, arrived on Thursday in the Thames from Kanford, Finmarken, after an unprecedented abort passage of ten days. She brings on freight 110 tons of fine copper, per account of the Alten Mining Association.

The Wheal Jamaica Copper Company's ore, sent per Eliza Killick, was sold by Meagra. Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool: No. 1, first quality, 24. 3s. 6d.; Xhe Cugartz Reduction Company have announced that the certificates.

The Quartz Reduction Company have announced that the certificates of shares are now ready for delivery in exchange for the bankers' receipts.

From California we learn that the mining interest continues in a properous condition. Weign to the increase of tannelling, and the more dangerous and complicated character of mining operations, many fatal accidents are constantly

taking place. There is a great cry from the Mariposa, or southern mines generally, of the want of water for mining purposes; and inducements are held out to capitalists to construct those extensive reservoirs and ditches which have done so much good to the northern mines.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been very quiet. On Monday, Cobre changed hands at \$1\$; Fortuna, \$1\%, On Tuesday, National Brazilian were \$3\%; New Gransda, \$\%;\$ 1 Royal Santiago, \$2\%;\$ to \$2\%;\$ United Mexican, \$3\%\$ to \$3\%. On Wednesday, Cobre improved to \$2\%;\$ to \$3\\$; Linares, \$7\%;\$ Royal Santiago, \$3\%;\$ United Mexican, \$3\%. On Thursday, the only transaction officially was Fortuna, \$1\%.\$ Business was done yesterday in St. John del Rey at 21 to \$21\%;\$ United Mexican, at \$4\%.

Dusiness was done yesterusy in St. John des Rey at 21 to 21 ¼; United Mexican, at 4 to 4½.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been firm, with a fair amount of business doing. On Monday, Berlin Water-Works changed hands at 3½; Crystal Palace, 2; Mexican and South American, 3½ to 3½; National Discount, 6½. On Tuesday, Crystal Palace were without alteration; National Discount, 6½. On Wednesday and Thursday the prices remained without alteration worthy of notice. Yesterday, business was done in Canada Government, 6 per Cent., Jan. and July, 114; Crystal Palace, 2; London General Omnibus Company, 3½; Peel River, 2½ to 2½; Royal Mail Steam, 71½; Scottish Australian Investment, New, 1½; Van Diemen's Land, 16; Acadian Iron, par to ½ pm. Th. Joint-Stock Banks, the market has been active throughout the week at improved prices. Shares changed hands yesterday at the following prices: —Australasia, 194 to 194½; Bank of Egypt, 12½; Bank of

The number of steam-engines reported in Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter for the month of July is 46. The average duty of 13 pumping engines is 69-0 millions of lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 ew. of coals; the average duty of eight rotary whim-engines is 17-3 million lbs.; and the average duty of the stamps is 55-3 million lbs.

auty of eight rotary whim-regimes is 17 similation to the strength of the Stamps is 55 million lbs.

At a meeting of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, held on Wednesday (Mr. C. Johnston in the chair), a dividend was declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the report was agreed to. It was explained that the losses through the Australian crieis of 1555 have been greater than was originally estimated, but that business is now gradually recovering and making progress. The advices since the preparation of the report and accounts are favourable, and there is every prospect of a steady increase in operations. Two or three of the shareholders objected to the proposed payment of a dividend, contending that the proper course would be to carry the amount to the reserved fund. In answer to questions, it was mentioned that the outlay on the chief establishment in Australia will reach between 14,0002, and 15,0002. The new London premises will cost 46004, with a ground-rent of 5004, a-year, but the latter sum will be reimbursed by the proceeds derived from the additional offices. As the capital is stated to be intact, it was suggested that it would be as well to wind-up while a fall return can be ensured, but this proposal received little support. An amondment to transfer the amount proposed to be distributed to the reserve fund was then put and negatived.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday

additional offices. As the eapitalis stated to be intact, it was suggested that it would be as well to wind-up while a full return can be ensured, but this proposal received little support. An amendment to transfer the amount proposed to be distributed to the reserve fund was then put and negatived.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Diekson in the chair), the Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering, and making or confarming, such alterations in the Deed of Settlement, or contract of co-partnery of the company, as were proposed to be effected by the resolutions, which were laid on the table at the special general meeting of the company, held on the 15th inst., or as may otherwise be deemed expedient, and to take into consideration the propriety of applying under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, for registration of the company, and also to take into consideration whether it should be limited under the Act. The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Whetham, one of the directors:—"I regret that the effects of my severe illness preclude my attending personally, as a member of the committee, your meeting, or that of the company to-day. Very lately I have been able to give renewed attention to the alterations proposed to be made in the contract of co-partnery, &c, and I have gone through the resolutions carefully. Mr. Kendall, my colleague, as well as Mr. Grainger, the secretary, have been good enough to see me here; they have, or no doubt will, communicate to you all the suggestions touching the resolutions that I have to make. I beg to thank you for sending me from time to time copies of the resolutions and other papers. I hope the meeting to-day will be unanimous, and that the alterations will be settled, and put out of hand. Great pains must have been bestowed upon them by yourselves and Mr. Kendall: if not quite astisfactory now, we can very readily alter our deed at any time." The Chairman reminded the proprietors that they had hit

At the National Discount Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. F. W. Russell, M. P., in the chair), it was stated that the principal changes contemplated in the rules beyond those which were necessary to bring them within the operation of the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, were—an alteration in the mode of voting, so as to give one vote for every share, which the directors considered the best way of insuring a fair representation of the views of the shareholders in accordance with the interest they held in the concern; to increase the qualification of the directors from 100 to 200 shares—a change which was justified by the increase of capital from one to two millions, agreed to at a previous meeting; and to give power, in conformity with the new Act, to a certain proportion of the shareholders (the directors proposed to the extent of 1-20th of the nominal capital) at any time, by requisition, to call a special general meeting of the company.

An extraordinary meeting of the Unity General Assurance Association is convened for Sept. II, for the purpose of allowing the board of directors the carliest opportunity of submitting to the shareholders the reasons which have induced the board unanimously to accept Mr. Thomas H. Baylis's resignation.

opportunity of submitting to the shareholders the reasons which have induced the board unanimously to accept Mr. Thomas H. Baylis's resignation.

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

We have again to notice continued flatness in all the markets of the Stock Exchange induced by the further fall on the Paris Bourse, and the gloomy weather; nor can we look for any great improvement till the harvest is housed, and the principal dealers return to business. To-day, the tone of the market is unsatisfactory, and Consols close at the worst point of the week, 19% to 19½. Money has been easier, and the supply abundant. In foreign stocks, we have no material change to notice. Turks, 103½ to 103½; to 103½ to 103½; and 1

The demand for shares in Cornish and Devon Mines continues good; a healthy market exists for almost every description of sound, progressive, and dividend companies. The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure, both as regards large profits accraing to those practically associated therewith, and the number of promising young mines upon the tapis, ensuring a continuance of equal success hereafter. We have two years of warfare, high value of money, and commercial depression, with lamentable siagnation in speculative pursuits, happily eaded—to which must be added the almost total destruction of ephemeral and abortive schemes concocted for market operations, regardless of intrinsic worth or returns against expenditure, which were palmed upon the public three to five years ago, in many cases at immense premiums; and, further, we are both peculiarly and most favourably situated as regards the absence of the slightest approach towards feverish excitement and high prices, which ever exist when speculation is rife, and the public mind disturbed by ramoured successes, with extravagant and impossible results for the future; in fact, we have had sad reverses and unhappy disappointments in speculative enterprise generally, and sepecially so in Cornish and Devon mining adventure. Let us hope that these circumstances will raise the character of mining as desirable means of investment, and that the legitimate field for adventure now open to the public may be preserved for the fature, through miners and brokers allke discountenancing any and all schemes hereafter introduced which, in their judgment, possess not the elements essential to success.

The same remarks are applicable to the following companies, which, not withstanding a relinquishment took place, commanded only a month or two ago merely a nominal commercial value, yet at this moment their merits are established, and a short time only is required to place access theyond a question:—Great Alfred, 4%, 4%, 5 the 137, is worth 51, per fm.; 148, 51,

level, at 6s. and 9s. in 11. This mine we lately inspected, and have no hesitation in stating that the machinery erected must have cost at least 20,0001.; and should the 160 continue equally productive for 5 fms. in advance only, and the 160 maintain its present value to the same perpendicular, that at least 30,0001. worth of mineral is already discovered; yet the commercial value of the company is only 22,0001. to 25,0001. East Tolgus and Old Tolgus United, two mines of first promise, and selling at ridiculously low prices. At East Tolgus, the lode, 22 fms. under the adit level, is worth 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm; machinery erected, and selling only at 734. per share, or about 20,0001 for the property. Old Tolgus United sells at 534. per share, with a productive lode, discovered for 40 fms. in length at the adit level, ample machinery erected, and set at work during the current week; the shaft sinking on the ocurse of the lode producing large rocks of ore, and success all but established, yet the public would prefer schemes destitute of cither promise or merits, at higher prices, with evidence in addition of four-fifths of the prizes of the past ten years being situated within a circle of three miles of the two mines in question. Again, we have Margery selling at 304. to 321. per share, "adjoining Providence Mines, paying 10,0001, profits annually, and selling at 33,0001. only," with important discoveries, and making profits, requiring only time to develop the lodes, and creet additions machinery, to ensure dividends; yet the shares hang heavily upon the market, as the machinery referred to is being erected from the produce of the mines, instead the machinery referred to is being erected from the produce of the mines, instead the machinery referred to is being erected from the produce of the mines, instead the machinery referred to is being erected from the produce of the mines, instead the machinery referred to is being erected from the produce of the mines, instead the machinery referred to is being erected

* The reports of the United Mexican, Royal Santiago, New Grand Duchy of Baden

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£21,217 11 0 3418 Total Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, says:—

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Bawden's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Basset 691—South Frances 559—South Tolgus 345—North Roskear Parcels.—Wheal Seton 300—Wheal Seton 254—North Wheal Crofty 186—Pembroke arket exists for almost every description of sound, progressive, and dividend com-

South Roskear 16 - East Tolgus 16.—Total, 3028 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcela.—Weat Basset 568—Carn Brea 578.—Wheal Buller 300—North Basset 369—Par Consols 354—Alfred Consols 360—Roseware United 195—Wheal Margery 184—Great Wheal Afred 180—Bodling Well 163—Levant 144—Halamanning 130—West Affred Consols 66—Cliph and Wentworth 84—Bouth Crenver 79—Wb. Unity Consols 64—Carrack Dews 519 Wheal Anna 56—Treloweth 53—Botallack 51—West Wheal Providence 34—Wheal Tremaying 30—Cook's Kitchen 16—Wheal Agra 15—Wheal Tremaying 140—Sock's Kitchen 16—Wheal Agra 15—Wheal Tremaying 140—Wheal Guibert 10—Wheal Guibans 8.—Total, 4404 tons.

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1843	2260		714		8,420	18	6		89	13	0	***	51	12	0	***	10	10	
1849	. 2977		632		11,599	15	6		108	2	0	***	63	- 8	U		19	10	
1850	2386	***	836		9,523					14	0								
1851						10	6		103	8	0	***	64	13	0	***		0	
1852										8	0	***							
1853					16.875	11	0		131	10	0		89	2	0		107	10	
1854					18,619	19	0		140	0	0		95	10	0		126	0	
1855	3214		516		18,257	15	0		151	15	0		102	- 5	0	900	126	0	
The cop	per in	the	ore	63	presses	the	n	ett	price	per	t	on (of co	ppe	T	pai	d to	the	miner.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Sept. 2.—Cobre 100, 96, 94, 88, 83, 50, 49, 45, 16—Berchaven 129, 123, 106—Garrucha 111, 105, 10, 10, 45—Kapunda 34, 31, 30, 25, 30 29, 26—Malaga 83, 56, 24, 23—Spanish 90, 83—Cronebane 33, 39, 2—Tigrony 2—Knockmahon 62, 22—Castlina 31, 15, 12—Ponisular 43—French Slag 23—Pres minus 33—Wheal Emma 65,—Total, 2236 tons.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING BEING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW. By J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., Author of the Composition of British Mining (publin 1943), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1835, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreigu Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Aso, a FEW COPIES of the BEVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. Warson and Cuell's Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornbill, London. Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. Cuell.

ATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 20 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in BRITISH INES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Datices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should b regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference

regularly Alled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Laporantos of Coppe.—Srs: Having an interest in some copper mines abroad, the ore of which, although abundant, is too poor for chipping, and the plan adopted for it is the humid process, or precipitation, I should like to have the opinion of some of your correspondents, if the copper thus obtained in the form of black or dark paste could not be shipped in that shape (dried, of course), and be a market-able article here, thus rendering unnecessary the smelting, or refining, on the spot, which is expensive even in that form, fuel being very dear? Much interest is now attracted to the humid process, and I shall very shortly have the pleasure of communicating with you on that subject from the spot.—Conset: London, Aug. 23.

Scitzersdal Copper Works.—These mines were offered by Mr. J. H. Lundt, of Copenhagen, to a solicitor of London, in June, 1855. The smelting works were abandoned, in consequence of there being no sulphurets attainable in the vicinity to flux the carbonates which were produced from the mines. The late proprietor, Mr. Reinbardt, worked the mines single handed for several years, and returned a profit: on his decoase, it was necessary the property should be sold, in order to be divided amongst the heirs. Since 1856, the works have been in adequace, the trustees only working them in order to keep up their right to the property, as in ease of a certain amount of labour not being performed they would become forfeited to the Manuelecture of Hoo "Gas Publ."—Gurlar, Mickles-Sir.: I was surprised to

Government.

MANGFACTURE OF IRON "GAS FUEL"—GURLT T. MICKLE.—Serie: I was surprised to observe, from your Journal of last week, that a paper had been read by a gentleman named Worsley, at the recent meetings of the British Association, on an invention of Dr. Gurlt, to introduce gaseous fuel in iron smelting. If the members had read the articles in the Journal during this year, they would have been sensible that all that is really useful or practical in it forms part of Mr. Mickle's system of smelting. As to the other, about double furnaces, &c., practical men know that it can amount to nothing; and, indeed, the ironmasters could not, if they would, throw away their present furnaces and the immense capital embarked in them, and build fresh ones. It merely proves the firm and solid foundation upon which Mr. Mickle's system reats; and we only wish here, in order to get the Cleveland stone more fally and quick y opened out, that some of the ironmasters would commence with it. This done, there is little fear of the others starting, for they will not be the lot of therwise.—As Engineer: Durlington, Jug. 26.

**T.L." (Brighton).—The Cost-book System, when carried out in its integrity, is

able to do otherwise.—As Engineer: Darlington, Aug. 25.

**T. L." (Brighton).—The Cost-book System, when carried out in its integrity, is very simple. The purser is bound to furnish the accounts, bi-monthly or quarterly, as the case may be; it is then known what are the quantities of ore soid, and the inabilities, they can declare off, but in doing so they can receive no further benefit from the property. In some companies, where there are defaulting siarcholders, the committee hand over their names to the merchants, who then have the option of suing them, should they deem it necessary.

WAYER COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA.—With the exception of the Marysville Gas and Water Company, none of these associations have appeared prominently before the British public. The disastrous failure of all the gold mining companies under English suspices in California, have engendered a distaste for speculation in that unsettled state.

Logitist aurplees in Cattornia, have engendered a distaste for speculation in that unsettled state.

Transactions with London, to purchase for me a share in Rosewarne United Mine, for which I paid him in course of post on his informing me the price (for I then lived in the country); he has, however, never yet delivered the share, confesses he is responsible for it, but states that the party from whom he bought it could not deliver it to him, owing to some other person having advanced money on the share, and who holds it. I shall be greatly obliged by your informing me what I ought to do under these circumstances. Ought I to seek to recover the original price of the share, for I do not suppose he handed over the sahar and dividends, or rather two shares, for they have been doubled!—A Susscribent: London, Aug. 20.—[A respectable solicitor should be consulted, and the defaulting sharedealer could be speedily compelled to deliver the two (512ths) shares, together with all dividends he may have received since the purchase-money was paid.—En. M. J.]

"T. C. R.," (Glouesster-place).—The Alten Mining Association has not paid a dividend since November, 1853. The secretary is Mr. E. J. Cole; the directors are Messers. J. Labouchere, G. B. Carr, and H. D. Woodfall; the offices are No. 2, New Broad-street. We are unable to state whether a dividend will be paid this year; since 1853, despite the war, a small profit has been shown in the accounts.

WENGAL MANY ANN.—A correspondent calls attention to the state and prospects of this mine as deserving the notice of capitalists. Wheal Mary Ann has more ore discovered and larger reserves than all the lead mines in the district put together. At the next account, the last dividend, of 21, can be declared, and 7004, added to the balance, which will give the mine a balance of 20001. Then there is an extra sampling, making 13 in the year. Our correspondent would suggest to the adventurers the propriety of having a bonus at the next account. The shares, now at 36 to 37, with a 21. dividend, are paying 24 per cent. interest for outlay.

WEST CENNING MINING COMPANY.—We understand the committee have not yet been

WEST CRINKIS MINING COMPANY.—We understand the committee have not yet been enabled to obtain the requisite sum from the shareholders necessary to obtain possession of Wheal Regent, which would have been a most desirable acquisition. A meeting will shortly be convened, in order to take into consideration the steps to be adopted under present circumstances.

meeting will shortly be convened, in order to take into consideration the steps to be adopted under present circumstances.

Mining Skerktarhem.—A correspondent complains of the want of courtesy shown by one of these gentlemen. He must remember, in the instance he quotes, that the individual whom he applied to, in addition to his English advectures, has several foreign mines, besides various other miscellaneous affairs, to manage, and consequently, inflated with his new-hlown dignity, cannot afford to waste his breath on small shareholders. What we would advise is this, as the scretary's time is so much engaged in other concerns, let the proprietor move that the management of the mine be transferred to some other office, where the shareholders may receive the information they require.

4. T. C. B." (St. John's Wood),—Mr. O'Connor is expected to arrive in this country from California about the middle of November next. Whether the capital for a canal in that State can be obtained here is questionable, now that gold mining under British asspices is in such bad doour. At present, there appears to be little confidence in England to speculate in any companies in that country, especially mow that the United States' Government appears to be abureaseded, and a Committee of Vigilance reigns supreme at San Francisco.

Transowerm.—Sin: A meeting is called for next week, when the usual statement of accounts, I suppose, will be gone through, and then another call be made. When, Sir, is this to end! Let our committee and sceretary tell us at the next meeting how much we are to pay, but I would ask them to let these interminable calls cease.

—Av Ordinar Shanedoles: Elishigton, Aug. 28.

Coffaro Mining Contenty—Firs: I lately bought some shares in this company, which I believe is wont breatly an account in understand the commany intend to

—AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER: Islangton, Aug. 28.

COPIAPO MINIMO COMPANY.—Sir. I lately bought some shares in this company, which, I believe, is most honestly managed. I understand the company intend to commence smelting there, and have sent out the necessary materials, with a mason. Are they going to introduce the patent process of smelting, as practised in Norway, and is a superintendent, who has had considerable experience in smelting abroad, to be appointed? I have heard divers rumours, and, probably, through the medium of your columns I may obtain correct information.—C. N.: Licerpool, Aug. 27.

METROPOLITAN BLUACHING AND SCOURING COMPANY.—This association was not able to get the required capital to carry on operations, and consequently was dissolved. The offices were in Moorgate-vietet. The principal prompter was Mr. Francis. Whittaker, of Tonbridge: the property on which the plant was to have been erected was held by him.

was held by him.

DALECARLIA MINING COMPANY.—This association has been dissolved, the last meeting was held the latter end of June, 1855; the solicitor was Mr. John Duncan, of the Conway and Carreg-hova Mines. Mr. James Crosby, of Church-court, Old Jewry, was one of the directors. The original proprietor of the mines was Mr. Conrad Montgomery: we are unable to say what price he obtained for them, or what were the terms on which they should be transferred to the English company. Previously they were introduced to the public as the Dalarne Silver-lead Mining Company. The general impression is that, if properly managed, they would not have been so abortive as they have proved.

46 K. Q. X."—We cannot express an opinion on the private correspondence forwarded. East Rosewarne United has again been advertised as Gwinear Consols, being its former name. Quintrell bowns has been stopped for some time, and when working was continually unprofitable.

former name. Quintrell Downs has been stopped to several the large several to the grant of the large several to the several to the large several to the several to the large several to the several to th use of than it has been in exploring for gold dust. It is well known that one gra-of gold may, by pressure, be made to cover a surface 7 in. square; it is quite on ceivable, therefore, that a minute quantity, scarcely perceptible to the unassist eye, and quite inseparable by hand, may be made to assume, with the use of an derate stamping apparatus, both distinctness and manual separability. The stom ing apparatus, however, I aliade to is not of high crushing power, such as is gen rally understood by the term, for that would destroy all malleability, but consist of steeled weights, of from 50 to 60 lbs., moving vertically in cylinders, on fix-closely fitting horizontal bares of steel. The effect of such weights would be to gr closely fitting horizontal bares of steel. The effect of such weights would be to give lateral extension to the gold, and to reduce to powder all the friable mineral it may be associated with, from which it may be separated subsequently by means of fine cullenders, in which the gold will be left behind, under the form of small flattened dies or buttons. This is not mere theory, for I have tried the experiment with success, and have three times extracted by hand gold from three distinct stampings, of the same sample of surficeous sand, in which little or no gold could be seen by the unassisted eye before the operation. It is not, of course, intended to suggest the possibility that such a process as the above could be made to superseds amalgamating processes, but only that by its means much more gold might be separated than at present, and that it is more suitable to the means of the poor man.—A. A.

aprovements in Rails, and "T. H." (London), on Bessemer's Patent, will a our next. "W. F." must furnish us with his name and address before

his communication can appear.

THE MINERS' SELECTION ASSOCIATION.—SEE: If the information given in your last, by "Young Smelter," be correct, there is now some ground for encouragement. But as usual, the miners as a body are slow in their movements; however, the world know what they mean when they do move, and most assuredly their move is wanted in this direction,—Coppen: Aug. 27.

is wanted in this direction.—Coppes: 1 Aug. 27.
Mining Extragrais.—A correspondent recommends that at this present time, when machinery at several mines can be got at a cheap rate, adventurers should not en deavour to place this on old deep mines, however great their fame may be, but should rather employ it on progressive concerns, which are likely after a small outlay to pay. He further states, he is aware there are many blanks before a prize ean be obtained, but he believes legitimate industry, combined with perseverance must trium.b.

Post Ton MNE.—Sin: Some time since, an enquiry respecting this mine, now in abeyance, was obligingly answered by a director in your columns. As a shareholder, I should be much obliged by information as to what is now doing respecting it, or where such information can be obtained.—Quantum : Southampton, Aug. 25.

It, or where such alternation can be obtained.—Qvantes: southerhood, 149, 28.

"Inquirer" (Moid).—The furnaces in the Ulverstone district in which charcoal is used are those of Newland, Backbarrow, and Duddon, one of which only is in blast at a time. Charcoal is not used in any other furnaces in England.

Sia,—Having seen in your Journal, of Saturday last, 10 shares in Devon Wheal Baller for saile, at 15a, 6d, each, I wrote on Monday to accept them at the price named. My letter has not been answered, and I therefore conclude the advertiser never had the shares for sale; if he had, he would certainly have answered my letter. I would advise all persons to have nothing to do with parties offering the public what they have not got for sale.—S. D.: Tavistock, Aug. 28.

West Can apparent and the content of the meetings are held at No. 2. New

NEST CARADON MINION COMPANY.—Although the meetings are held at No. 2, New Broad-street, the accounts are kept by the purser, Mr. Crouch, and reports of the meetings are not published until some days afterwards; honce, probably, the difficulty arises of obtaining information at the London offices.

BLAST FURNACES IN INLEAD.—SIE: Can any of your readers inform me whether there are any blast furnaces in operation in Ireland at present, and where?—AN INQUIRER: AMR. 29.

Isourem: Aug. 29.

F. M." (Birmingham).—It is not to be supposed that on every occasion parties seribing a deed should read it through; it is, however, always imagined that have made themselves acquainted with its substance and tenor. In this cawould appear that, without any knowledge of the contents, the document signed, ordinary caution not being used, and, consequently, the parties must themselves responsible for their own act and deed. The provisions on which company was formed are excessively stringent, but these were known, and must presume those who subscribed the deed did so advisedly.

WHEAL JAMAICA.—"W. B. and Co." (Liverpool).—Although we are promised full information by the London agent, we shall be always glad to hear from our corre-

WHEAL JAMAICA.—Messrs. Wilson, Peck, and Co., of Liverpool, will see that their suggestion has been attended to in another column.

suggestion has been attended to in another column.

CENTRIFUCAL PUMPS.—Those of Gwynne and Appold can be seen in operation in the Machinery Court of the Crystal Palace, when any one who possesses the least mechanical knowledge will see, at a glance, the difference in the working of the two in the Mining Journal of August 16 we gave a detailed description, and pointee out the greater utility of Gwynne's pump; and our judgment has been confirmed by the opinion of several well-known scientific gentiemen, as well as practical engineers. It is certainly not a fair tribunal, where the judge is a rival inventor; and whatever extraneous influences he may possess, it is, to say the least, bad taste to debase a public position to gratify a private pique.

The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 30, 1856.

As briefly intimated in our last, the inquest on the 114 men who were killed in the Cymmer Colliery, terminated on Aug. 21, and, after an investigation of 13 days, has resulted in a verdiet of manslaughter against the manager, overman, and three firemen.

Great credit is due to Mr. Overton, the coroner, for the very able and

Great credit is due to Mr. Overnon, the coroner, for the very able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his onerous and important duties, and we trust that his example will not be lost on other coroners, but will induce an improved system of conducting the business of these courts, not only in South Wales, but in all the other mining districts of the country. It has but rarely happened that such great satisfaction has been felt by the colliers in the verdict of a coroner's jury, or in the fair and straightforward manner of the investigation, as in this case; and this inquest will have a salutary effect, not only in preventing the recurrence of such accidents, but in reassuring the men that the protection of the law is not a mere illusion, but a real practical good.

The great mass of evidence given at the inquest abundantly proves the justice of the verdict, as far as it goes, but it is a question whether it includes all who are responsible for this sad destruction of human life. The exhibition which has been made of the management and ventilation of this colliery, shows such a state of things as is utterly disgraceful to all concerned; nor do we recollect ever to have read of such a reckless persistence in disregarding all those well-known means, the adoption of which are essential to the safety of the workmen. Some of the local papers tell us, that other mines in that neighbourhood are conducted upon the same system, and that bad management and imperfect ventilation are not confined to the Cymmer Colliery. If this be so, it is to be hoped that the owners and managers will profit by what has occurred, and lose no time in taking measures to avert those terrible consequences of mismanagement and neglect which, sooner or later, are sure to ensue if such a system be persisted in.

The Cymmer explosion is to be attributed to incompetent management.

in taking measures to avert those terrible consequences of mismanagement and neglect which, sooner or later, are sure to ensue if such a system be persisted in.

The Cymmer explosion is to be attributed to incompetent management, bad ventilation, and the non-existence of rules suited to the peculiar circumstances of the colliery. Upon these several subjects we propose to offer a few observations, grounded on the evidence given at the inquest. As to the management, the evidence of Mr. Insole, one of the owners, is certainly very extraordinary, to say the least of it. He is reported to have said: "I take no part in the management of the collieries. Mr. Jabez Thomas is my general manager; I consider Mr. Jabez Thomas the responsible manager, and I entrust the whole control over the other men to him. I believe Mr. Jabez Thomas is the best mining manager in the district." This is Mr. Insole's evidence, but Mr. Jabez Thomas himself says: "My duties are exclusively above ground. I only went underground on particular occasions. I went down about 18 months ago. I do not consider myself a mining engineer, not having been brought up to underground work; nor do I consider myself competent to undertake the management of the underground work of a colliery." Both Mr. Insole and Mr. Thomas attempt to show that Mr. Hav, and subsequently Mr. Greev, were employed as the mining engineers of the colliery; but the evidence of both these persons clearly show that they were merely employed to measure the work, and in the office, but that they had no part whatever in the management and direction of the underground works. According to the evidence of Messrs. Hav and Greev, and to the concurrent testimony of many other witnesses, the executive management of all the works underground was vested in and exercised by Mr. Jarez Thomas. The acknowledgment of his incompetency is too evidently based on a true estimate of his own acquirements, for the whole mass of OMAS. The acknowledgment of his incompetency is too evidently and on a true estimate of his own acquirements, for the whole mass of dence strongly confirms it. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. INSOLE based on a true estimate or his own acquirements, for the whole mass of evidence strongly confirms it. It is difficult to conceive how Mr. Insolz should remain ignorant of this important fact, and it is inconceivable, knowing, as he must have known, that his was a flery colliery, how he could entrust the safe keeping of his 150 workmen to a manager who "did not consider himself competent," who rarely went underground, and knew not consider himself competent, who raisely went underground, and knew nothing of what was going on, or of the state of the mine, save what was told him by others. Not sharing in the dangers of the poor men, he listened with apathy to the expression of their fears, and turned a deaf ear to the suggestions which were made to remedy the evils complained of. This, we believe, arose from ignorance, both as regards the real state of the colliery, and of the proper measures which ought to have been adopted to secure the safety of men entrusted to his charge.

This colliery is we understand, a highly remunerative one, the owners.

This colliery is, we understand, a highly remunerative one, the owners. therefore, have no excuse for ill-judged parsimony, either as it relates to the employment of competent agents, or for not conducting their works in such a way as to prevent the occurrence of such a dire calamity as has

befallen their workmen; and whether the concern be a profitable or a losing one, they are bound to provide for the unquestionable safety of the men they may employ.

That this was not the case in the Cymmer Colliery has been unequivocally proved. The mine was a fiery one, and it was well known to be so. The fire-damp was heard hissing out of the coal, the flames of the candles were capped, and all the other well known symptoms of the presence of fire-damp was necessarious. Yet this dangerous was not given out in fire-damp were notorious. Yet, this dangerous gas was not given out in such large quantities as in some collieries, nor did it require any great

ventilation to render it harmless. The danger did not arise from the larg quantities of gas produced, but from the neglect of the ordinary means of diluting and dispersing it. As compared with other fiery mines, the amount of ventilation required was only small, and to the witnesses conversant with the subject, it appeared that there was no difficulty in obtaining it, provided the proper means had been resorted to. So long ago a 1852, the manager was warned by the late inspector of this district of the dangerous condition of the mine, and suggestions were made as to the best method of improving the ventilation. These were repeated again and again, so long as Mr. Mackworth remained in that district. In reply to a query in reference to this subject, Mr. J. Thomas says, "I do not recollect, but I think it was thoroughly decided to have a communication (as recommended by Mr. Mackworth) between the two pits. We had it in our minds to do it, and an arch was made for the purpose. It is not yet decided how the ventilation is to be carried out." It is not too much to say that this unfortunate and fatuous indecision cost 114 men their lives

had it in our minds to do it, and an arch was made for the purpose. It is not yet decided how the ventilation is to be carried out." It is not too much to say that this unfortunate and fatuous indecision cost 114 men their lives. The highly dangerous state of the colliery, it appears, was well known in the neighbourhood; and it is to be regretted that, although residing within a short distance of it, the present inspector never visited it until after the accident. And it is still more to be deplored that these hapless men should not only have been exposed to dangers consequent upon a violation of the general rules as established by law, but they should also have been deprived of the advantages which proper special rules would have afforded them. From the evidence, it appears that Mr. INSOLE received special rules adapted to the state of the colliery from the Secretary of State, to which he objected. This was in December or January lat, "The matter," it is said, "remained in aboyance some time. After Mr. Evans was appointed inspector of the district, Mr. INSOLE proposed the rules of another colliery; Mr. Evans did not object to them, and, on being sent to the Government, they were approved of, after some delay." Aside from other considerations, there appears to have been great irregularity in the whole proceeding. According to the Act of Parliament, the rules first received from the Government ought to have been objected to by Mr. InSOLE within 20 days of his receipt of them. As they were not so objected to, they are by law the rules of the colliery, although in practice they have been superseded by other rules.

It ought to be remembered that the rules which have been thus illegally superseded, were rules for fiery collieries, and contained especial provisions for the safety of the men working, as they were in this mine, in a fiery atmosphere. The following is the evidence of the manager, Mr. Jabez Thomas, regarding the rules now in use:—

The Conose: Do your rules refer to safety-lamps at all?—Witness: I think

Comone There is nothing and soult gas in your due, —what are called as clauses are entirely omitted, I believe?—Wirnses: They are.

On being examined by Mr. Owen, Mr. Evans, the present Inspector, is reported to have said, "The rules now in use are good?" He was then very significantly asked, "How old are you?" and his answer was, "I am in the 28th year of my age."

It is really a grievous thing to reflect that laws enacted for the express purpose of preventing such wholesale sacrifice of human life, and for which, in a great measure, they are well calculated, should be rendered inoperative, as has been exhibited in this instance. There is no difficulty in assigning the deaths of these men to a violation of the law,—both as relates to the parties implicated by the verdict of the coroner's jury, and by others who are amenable to other jurisdiction. We carnestly hope that the thorough investigation which has been made in this instance, and the free expression of public opinion which has appeared in the public press, will have a beneficial influence, both on the owners and managers of collieries, as well as in higher quarters, where great responsibility most undoubtedly rests.

It is now about three years since the important subject of the VENTI-LATION OF MINES occupied a large space in our columns, and a discussion of great interest was maintained for some time by the most eminent coalmining engineers in the country. Few controversies have been attended mining engineers in the country. Few controversies have been attended with more beneficial results. Before that period the scientific principles involved, and the best systems of ventilation, were known but to a few of the leading engineers; whilst the great mass of colliery managers were either totally ignorant of, or but very imperfectly acquainted with, the theory and practice of ventilation. The efforts of Mr. Gunney to introduce his high-pressure steam-jets, induced a strong opposition from those who had long been accustomed to furnace ventilation, and who, with a conservative feeling, originating from old and long-continued association, "exhausted old worlds and imagined new," in defence of that "venerable institution," the furnace.

Some time before the occurrence of this memorable war between the fur-Some time before the occurrence of this memorable war between the unace and the steam-jet, another motive power of ventilation had been discovered, and attracted some little attention. No attempts were made to compel its adoption, by endeavouring to obtain the sanction and recommendation of parliamentary committees, as in the case of the steam-jet. and in consequence it has not attained equal notoriety. It has, however, we are glad to learn, been making quiet but sure progress; and where ever it has been employed has never been discontinued, and has invariably given great satisfaction.

The terrible consequences of bad ventilation have been so calamitously

aby given great satisfaction.

The terrible consequences of bad ventilation have been so calamitously exhibited by the explosion in the Cymmer Colliery, and in other recent instances, that we have great satisfaction in giving all the publicity our columns will afford to any plan by the adoption of which such crying evils may be prevented.

columns will afford to any plan by the adoption of which such crying evil may be prevented.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the merits or dements of the furnace system of ventilation, we may be permitted to observe that in many cases its use is unobjectionable, and that its efficiency is unquetionable. In other instances (as at Duffryn, where it was the cause of the explosion, and at Cymmer, where its power was too feeble), it betrays the trust reposed in it, and kills where it ought to cure. It is far from being of universal application, and a grave responsibility is inseparably connected with its use.

There is one very important circumstance, which is too often overlooked

Incre is one very important circumstance, which is too often overlooked in furnace ventilation, and that is the difficulty there is in increasing the motive-power as the colliery enlarges and the resistances increase. This was strikingly exemplified in the Ynis David Colliery, as is shown by the ovidence of Mr. Mackwourn, given at the recontinquest. When he examined this mine, two or three years are the weeks at the time There is one very important circumstance, which is too often overlooked by the evidence of Mr. Mackworth, given at the recentinquest. When he examined this mine, two or three years ago—the works at that time not being very extensive—he found a ventilation of 14,000 cubic feet per minute; but after the explosion, owing to the extension of the works, and the consequent increased resistance, he found the ventilation only 6000 cubic feet per minute; and it was to this decreased amount of air passing through the colliery that the explosion was attributed. With Mr. Strutt's machines, the total ventilation remains the same, or may be augmented, under all circumstances. under all circumstances.

under all circumstances.

The ventilation must necessarily decrease with the resistances when the furnace or the fan are the prime movers—precisely as a given column of water can only create a given discharge, which would decrease as the resistances increased, though the column remained the same. The steamengine would always give out increased power in proportion to the resistances, and either keep the ventilation at a constant quantity, or augment it when required.

With these convictions, we contemplate with pleasure the proved exciency of Mr. Struve's patent mine ventilator, which appears to us to possess all the good qualities of the furnace without its dangers, besides many obvious advantages peculiarly its own. A large machine of this description has been proved the second of the it when required. With these conmany obvious advantages peculiary as own. A large material description has been erected by the Governor and Company of Copper Miners at the Cwm Avon Collieries, and commenced on Aug. 12. These mines have hitherto been ventilated by the immense chimney which conveys the fumes and smoke of the copper works to the top of the adjoining hill, and which is 1200 feet high, 180 square feet area, and of an average temperature of 250°. It, therefore, may be regarded as the most gigantic temperature of 250°. It, therefore, may be regarded as the most gigantic and powerful furnace-ventilation known; yet not many weeks ago we had to record the occurrence of an explosion in one of these collieries, attended with a lamentable loss of life. This patent ventilator is, we understand, one of the largest and most perfect that has been erected, and reflects great credit not only on the patentee, but also on the highly-respected managing director, W. Gilbertson, Eaq., for the liberal expenditure he has incurred to insure the safety and comfort of the men whilst pursuing their dangerous occupation. The machine consists of two pistons, each 18 feet in diameter, which are capable of pumping 80,000 cubic feet per minute. The area of the valves is 1200 feet; the tanks are made of corrugated iron; the pistons have double roofs, and the piston-rods are made of red pine 9 in. aquare. The machine may be entered by double doors, and pine 9 in. square. The machine may be entered by double doors, and light is admitted through windows in the wall, so that the construction

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of these gigantic pumps may be contemplated at leisure. This ventilator is wall worth a careful inspection.

The machine is at present only in connection with the Ynis David Colliery, the colliery in which the recent explosion occurred, and although early working to half its power, it has increased the ventilation from 5000 to 40,000 cub. ft. of air per minute. On being set to work, its rarefying power was so great as to extract the noxious air from the old workings and goaves, which was very foul when expelled at the surface: the air which is now brought out of the mine is comparatively pure.

The superiority of this mode of ventilation over that of the furnace cannot now be questioned. Eight years have elapsed since the erection of the first ventilator at the Eaglesbush Colliery, and during that period it has worked well and satisfactorily. Equally gratifying results have attended its use in the other instances mentioned below.

The very important question, as to the possibility of so ventilating collieries as to prevent explosions, has now been demonstrated, and we trust that the knowledge of this fact will not be unheeded. We subjoin a list of Srauve's ventilators now at work, and hope to learn of their being more extensively adopted; for with their use we confidently predict the prevention of those dreadful accidents in our collieries, which of late have been so numerous and appalling:—

ŀ	Where situated, and size.	Been at work.	Cost, without engine.	Cub. ft. per min Air exhausted.
•	Eaglesbush Colliery, 2 cyl., 12 ft. dia. Westminster Colliery, near Wrexham, 3 2 cyl., 17 ft dia. Pyle, Glamorgan, 2 cyl., 16 ft. dia. Mynydd Baoh-y-Gio, near Swansea. Millifeld Colliery, Swansea. Cwm Avon, 2 cyl., 18 ft. dia. The Middle Duffryn, 2 cyl., 20 ft. dia.	8 years 5 ,, 3 ,, 4 ,, 2 ,, 3 years	£300 700 600 400 200 800 800	30,000 60,000 50,000 40,000 16,000 80,000

There is also one in the course of erection for the Neath Abbey Coal Company, of 2 cylinders, 16 feet diameter.

Company, of 2 cylinders, 16 feet diameter.

Another Government return has been made from the Board of Trade since our remarks of last week, on the revenue and expenditure of the country, together with the exports and imports for the last 15 years. It is a statement of the manufactured and raw materials shipped from, and received in, this country during the month ending July 31, as compared with the month ending July 31, 1855. The result is most satisfactory and encouraging, especially to our class readers, and all who are in any way conaected with the mineral production of this country. The total exports during July, 1856, amounted to 9,968,226L, and during the same period of last year the total was only 8,150,383L, consequently showing an increase in our shipments of 1,817,434L, although a decrease in even different articles occurred, to the aggregate extent of 61,480L; beer, butter, cordage, fish, glass, salt, and wool, were the different items which fell off, the first to the extent of 15,037L, and the last in the sum of 31,432L Had these, however, maintained their average, or the same as last year, there would have been a total increase of 1,879,323L.

The augmentation of exports identified with the mining interest is equal to 368,002L, in comparing July, 1856, with July, 1855. During the past month the total was 2,361,332L, and in 1855 it was 1,993,830C. This is no sudden start or isolated case of increased business, for the returns of June of this year showed a total excess over June, 1855, of 2,492,492L. The items of mineral exports alluded to in July, 1856, are metals, machinery, hardware and cutlery, and coals; in the first there is an increase of 323,089L, the difference between 1,502,039, and 1,269,950L; the second shows an improvement of 7471L occurs, the excess of 285,227L over and above 277,756L, the value of coals shipped in July, 1855. From these official statements, and the various particulars which we have lately laid before our readers, it must be evident that the metal trade of this country

The smelters make no concessions. Are the miners about to retrograde The smelters make no concessions. Are the miners about to retrograde, or are they determined to make a stand against the monopoly which has so long enthralled them? Is the present agitation to result in nothing, or is it to arrive at any practical termination? These are the questions that are asked on all sides. Numberless communications are forwarded to us, yet nothing definite or decided appears to be concluded upon. Various statements have appeared in our columns and elsewhere, showing the profits derived by the smelter from both manufacturer and miner, yet these remain unanawered and uncontradicted.

The smelter, true to his tactics, allows himself to be assailed on all sides, yet never condescends in any way to refute the charges brought.

The smeltor, true to his tactics, allows himself to be assailed on all sides, yet never condescends in any way to refute the charges brought against him. He knows perfectly well that he has the lion's share, and consequently can well afford to despise the puny attempts of those whom he imagines he has entirely in his power: while in every other country the miner has rendered the smelting works and reduction establishments subservient to the producer, here it is directly the reverse. So soon as a definite association is formed, we shall feel it our duty to furnish some statistics as to the cost of a smelting establishment for the reduction of a certain number of tons of ore, and we trust we shall then be enabled to show that, if common energy and moderate perseverance are used, the miner may render himself independent of the smelter, and that a union between him and the manufacturer must be beneficial to both. The monopoly of the smelters is of no recent origin, and it may not be out of place to quote here from a well-known work, published so long since as the year 1778, which will show the feelings then entertained:—

By this method, which has subsisted since its first establishment to the present time.

year 1778, which will show the feelings then entertained:—
By this method, which has subsisted since its first establishment to the present time, 16,000l. worth of ore are monthly disposed of in entire dependence upon the honour of the purchaser, which is, I believe, not to be paralleled in Great Britain. Sed himmanias et gration et lution. Permit me, for argument sake, to suppose these gentlemen acting on the most honourable principle, yet still there is an unavoidable inconvenience which may be of the most destructive consequence to the seller; what I mean is this, whenever a purchaser does not wanta particular parcel of ores, or, perhaps, does not mean to purchase it at all, it is usual for the agent of that company to affix a price on his ticket much below his computed value of those ores. On the supposition of non-communication between the buyers, which is the only footing on which he favourers of the present system rest their cause, it must frequently happen that all companies must be in the same predicament with respect to some parcels of ores, who did not mean to buy them. This is patting the case in the fairest light, and to conceive the mischief which follows, weare to observe that hose parcels amount to very contains and finders, and the loss sustained by the proprietors is proportionately sons who did not mean to buy them. This is putting the case in the fairest light, and to conceive the mischief which follows, weare to observe that those parcels amount to very capital sums of money, and the loss sustained by the proprietors is proportionately capital sums of money, and the loss sustained by the proprietors is proportionately capital sums of money, and the loss sustained by the proprietors is proportionately capital sums of money, and the loss sustained by the proprietors is proportionately capital sums of money, and the proprietors is proportionately capital sums of the main sums of the contrast, the utmost bring seems to exist between them, and the talk of establishing a new company is sure to be followed by an association of the old ones in order to defeat it. I know it has been urged that large quantities of cupper ore lie at the several fearnaces unsumethed, and that much copper remains unsold; admitting this argument, let us for a moment consider the benefit of those pretensions to the purchaser. He thereby pretends that he is buying copper which must remain on his hands, and by any of allowing himself interest for his money then lying dead, he has the modely to sink the raw commodity from 12 per cent., which is a very handsome profit upon a northern contrast of the proper cent. It is a great proper capital sums of money, and the lo large. I have mentioned above the

custom makes copper ore a ready money article, which is of the greatest consequence to the necessities of miners, and in truth cannot be dispensed with unless the system of mining be quite changed.

However, it must be confessed that the purchaser receives some gratification to counterbalance his politeness, for every ton of ore must weigh 21 ewas,; moreover, ore that is wet by rais is allowed a further over-weight, according to reason and conscionce. At Poldyse Mine the managers will not allow more than 4 lbs. upon every 3 cwts., be it wet or dry. The samplers demur to this regulation, and contend for 4 lbs. upon dry ore, and as much more as they can have for wet. Whoever approves of this rapealty must be an enemy to the county of Cornwall; for these allowances of I cwt. upon 20, and 4 lbs. upon every 3 cwts., which is 1 qs. upon the ton (all together equal to 6 per cent. on the foregoing profits), are more than ten times equivalent for all the wet and waste they can scriously pretend to suffer. Such is the present oppressed state of the copper trade in Cornwall.

Altering the date, the same remarks are equally as apposite now as they were then; we perceive the same combination, a like grasping monopoly, and the fixed determination to domineer the market. The evil has now lasted nearly a century, and it is high time that some remedial steps should be taken. An old proverb says that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and this trite truism no one will deny. This is an age of progress: through the medium of the Minixo Jounnath the miners have been shown that the erection and establishment of independent smelting works is feasible. We are not to dictate the methods by which their freedom is to be achieved; the evil under which they have long laboured is not of a single year's duration. The rottenness of the system is acknowledged by all, with the exception of those who have so largely profited by it: if any confirmation of this is required, it is to be found in the uniform silence of the Swansea clique. The

together, and the miner will only obtain such a price for his produce as they think fit to give.

The copper ore trade has not been regulated as other branches of commerce are; the seller for nearly a century has been at the mercy of the purchaser. We wish no unfair advantage on either side. The only way we can see for the miner and manufacturer to render themselves independent of the middle-man is to support works where moderate profits can be realised, and justice equally meted out to all concerned.

Continuing our statistical remarks on the different branches of British continuing our statistical remarks on the dinorent branches of British industry, as respects the capital invested and the beneficial results, with a view of showing the fallacy, as well as injustice, of the generally received opinion that mining is not a profitable investment, we proceed to enumerate other sources of commercial employment of money. We have already alluded to land, navigation, and gas companies or associations. Pursuing the same line, we find that six metropolitan water-works companies have absorbed a united capital of no less than 2,921,316L, and that the highest rate of interest is 6 nor cent, with the exception of the Grand Junction. absorbed a united capital of no less than 2,921,3162, and that the highest rate of interest is 6 per cent., with the exception of the Grand Junction, which is 8 per cent. The East London pays 6 per cent. on the original stock; but the new shares of the same association receive only 4 and 5 per cent., for there are two kinds. The West Middlesex divides 5 per cent. on their stock, but only 4 per cent. on their new shares, of which they, likewise, have two different issues, or descriptions. The Lambeth and Southwark both divide 5 per cent., and the Kent 4 per cent. The stock of the Grand Junction bears a premium of about 24t, and the East London 11t, but all the rest are quoted at a heavy discount—warying from 6t, to 20t. in 100t. Taking the aggregate capital, as amongst these six companies, it will be found that the average outlay is 486,886t, per company; but, individually, they vary between 115,000t, the outlay of the Southwark, and 1,018,766t, the disbursements of the West Middlesex. The total absorbtion of capital of these six water-works companies is only about one-third less than that of the whole of the 350 mines enumerated in our former articles on this head, and more than twice as much as the money occu-

one-third less than that of the whole of the 350 mines enumerated in our former articles on this head, and more than twice as much as the money occupied in the 94 dividend-paying mines; the difference being that the water-companies divide 4, 5, and 6 per cent., while these mines yield at the rate of 20 to 30 per cent. at their present quotations at high premiums. We find 22 canal companies enumerated in the general lists. They represent an aggregate absorbed capital of 8,493,789£, which is equivalent to an average of 386,354£, per canal; but, individually, they vary from 30,000£ to 1,260,050£. The lowest is that of the Macclesfield, and the highest is the Grand Junction. The others are the Ashton and Oldham; Brecknock and Abergavenny; Barnsley; Birmingham, Gloucester, and Berkeley; Grand Union; Kennet and Avon; Lancaster; Leeds and Liverpool; Leicester and Northampton; Oxford; Peak Forest; Regents; Rochdale; Severn and Wye; Stafford and Worcester; Stourbridge; Warwick and Birmingham; Wilts and Berks; and Worcester and Birmingham. In these undertakings the interest varies very considerably. nool; Leicester and Northampton; Oxford; Peak Forest; Regents; Rechdale; Severn and Wye; Stafford and Worcester; Stourbridge; Warwick and Birmingham; Wilts and Berks; and Worcester and Birmingham. In these undertakings the interest varies very considerably. The Lancaster, for instance, is quoted at 17s. 6d. per share dividend on 47t. 2s. 6d. paid; and the Stafford and Worcester at a dividend of 14t. per share, half-year, on 140t. paid; and, consequently, the one is at a discount, and the other commands a premium of 280t. to 300t. per share. Again, the Kennet and Avon is set down at 3s. dividend per share on 40t. paid, and the Leeds and Liverpool at 25 per cent., therefore the former is quoted at 6t. per share, or 3tt. per share discount, and the latter at 486t. to 490t. per share, or 386t. to 390t. premium. Several are at 4 and 5 per cent. dividend, so that here, then, we have not anything to supersede our assertion that mining keeps pace with, and even outstrips, other sources of enterprise. Some of the canals show, undoubtedly, most encouraging results, but yet nothing, positively nothing, when compared to special mines. Let us, therefore, try further.

It appears that eight dock companies have abstracted from the public no less a sum than 9,635,878t., which is equivalent to upwards of 1,200,000t, per dock; yet the highest rate of interest yielded to the shareholders is 6 per cent., which is by the East and West India Company, after laying out no less than 2,065,668t. The others vary from 4 to 5 per cent.; they are the Commercial, London, St. Katharine, Surrey, Southampton, and Victoria. Here then, again, we see that only eight dock companies occupy a capital of three times more than 350 mining companies, and nearly seven times more than the 94 dividend-paying mines—namely, 9,635,878t., as against 1,403,929t.

Reference to bridges does not improve the appearance. There are four in London—viz., Vauxhall, Southwark, Waterloo, and Hungerford, which belong to joint-stock proprietaries. The aggregate capital inves

ginal investments; but the consequence is that competition is increasing so rapidly in both these branches, that either failure must sooner or later accrue on the one hand, or great deterioration of benefit must be submitted to on the other. The establishment of joint-stock banks and insurance companies is the mania of the day, especially as respects the former, and the day of reckening will come. ompanies is the mania or the he day of reckoning will come.

There is not legitimate business, or any justifiable grounds that we can see, for this sudden and extensive augmentation of banking in the metro-polis; and the next great panic will, we think, be in this description of commercial enterprise. Then, indeed, it will be woe to the shareholders! No legislative enactment limits their liability; every proprietor will be responsible to the full extent of his resources, and inevitable ruin will result to those who have not ample funds on which to fall back. Many sagacious men consider that the day is not far distant when we shall see these things. nose things. While money continues dear, banks can, of course, find rofitable use for their capital; but when it falls to $2\frac{1}{3}$ or 3 per cent., thich it is confidently expected will be the case before Christmas, how

will these large masses of money prove sources of profit? The same expenses of direction and management must go on, the same rents must be paid for gigantic parent establishments and numberless branches; and yet the legitimate source of business, as respects the production of profit on capital, will fall off in the rate of 6 and 5 to 3 and 2.

The heyday of insurance companies has almost passed; nevertheless, great have been the efforts to establish new undertakings, and numerous indeed are the failures which present themselves, either in the shape of total bankruptcy, or of "winding-up" in Chancery, to the frightful discomfiture of those who have embarked their money as shareholders or insurees. There is one main thoroughfare in the metropolis which is quite notorious for defunct or expiring insurance companies. The low state to which this branch of commerce has descended, as regards now associations, cannot be better ovidenced than by the fact that a person who applied for the situation of "hangman" to Dove gave in as his credential for the office his appointment as agent for a London insurance company—a shock enough of itself, as facetiously remarked by a correspondent, to crack all the "plate glass and crockery" in the metropolis; for to such an extent is business catered for, and risks run, that domestic breakage of glass and china o every description may be now "underwritten" or insured against.

Railways do not take a higher standing in reference to results, as compared with promises and expectations. The poverty of their dividends is notorious, even as regards original holders, and the amount divided among the shareholders is literally as nothing to those who purchased during the railway mania, at almost fabulous quotations, as compared with the legitimate sources of revenue. But of railways, insurance companies, and banks, we will say more anon, and of many miscellaneous undertakings; having in view, as at starting, a desire to disabuse the public, by statistics and other facts, from the impression tha

when legitimately pursued it is as good and as sure an investment, if not better, than any other branch of British industry.

An elaborate report upon the operation of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 99, by Mr. Hugh Sexmour Tremenhers, has just been issued, from which it appears that there is still a necessity for a measure to compel all boys between 10 and 14 years of age, who work below ground, to attend some school for 100 hours every six months. The opinion of nearly the whole of the resident managers of the great iron and coal works in the whole district from Llanelly to Pontypool was taken, and scarcely an objection to such a measure was met with, but, on the contrary, an all but general and readily-expressed conviction that it would be of great service both to the labouring mining population and to their employers. As a general rule, throughout the mining districts, the growing lads who attend evening schools are a very small minority, and but few of these arrive at such a point as to be able to use what they have learnt for the purposes of real self-instruction; they consequently go to swell the numbers of that vast crowd of labouring men who have no other resource from the monotony of labour but sensual pleasures and religious excitement. A simple enactment of the Legislature would correct this as regards that part of the population of the mining districts, now under consideration. The spirit actuating the majority of the employers of labour in the mining districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire in reference to their responsibilities to the labouring population is now unquestionably of a much higher kind than formerly. The Ebbw Vale Company has expended upwards of 3000/i. In the erection of a magnificent building for the purpose of affording means of instruction and intellectual gratification to the large population gathered round their works.

The information with regard to the recent strike in Scotland is particularly interesting. It is calculated that the low of the questions that may be increased,

if they dared.

A remarkable instance of the intelligence and good judgment of the colliers and miners of Fifeshire occurred at the time that the strike was in progress in Lanarkshire and elsewhere. A difference arose between themselves and their employers; when, instead of committing themselves to the imperfect guidance of a man of their own class, they held meetings, and appointed a Writer to the Signet; and, after making him acquainted with the nature of their complaint, instructed him to represent their case to the law agent of the masters. The dispute was satisfactorily settled in a few hours. The results of the strike are stated, by those who have had experience of strikes for nearly 30 years, to be diminution of crime, attributed to there having been less money to spend upon ardent spirits, and the consequent decrease of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, disease, and demoralising effect upon the habits of the men.

In our last Journal we alluded to the dissolution of the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company: we there briefly stated the causes which had brought about this consummation; to these we will not again refer, but shall simply confine ourselves to the facts that are now before us. The late company expended in California a capital of about 65,000l; the association incurred liabilities to the amount of some 14,000l more; the shareholders were applied to, but did not respond, the directors, therefore, had no other recourse but to wind-up the company, or adopt such measures as they might deem necessary to extricate the association from the dilemma in which it was placed. To save the old company was impossible, they accordingly determined to form a new association. This is to have a capital of 32,000l. of this sum, in order to clear off the liabilities of the old company, and pay for the preliminary expenses of the new, the directors are to receive 16,000 shares of 1l. each. In the meanwhile, the old shareholders are not forgotten: instead of being called upon to pay for any of the debts of the company, they are now offered for every four shares they take a bonus of one, thereby giving them five on the payment of four; the advantage of this must be manifest to them all. True, it is, they have lost their original investment, but it must be understood the profits will now only have to be divided over a capital of 32,000l., instead of 90,000l., as would have otherwise been the case; and although the profits may not be so large as was anticipated by all in the flourishing days of gold mining, there is hope they may yet not only recover what they have lost, but get rid of their liabilities, and still obtain a profitable return for their investment. In our last Journal we alluded to the dissolution of the Anglo-Calirid of their liabilities, and still obtain a profitable return for their investment. It is neither our wish nor intention here to canvass the rast ma-nagement of the old company. The superintendent now appointed (Mr. Prankerd) has been for some years resident in California, has great prac-PRANEERD) has been for some years resident in California, has great practical experience in gold mining; and, from his local knowledge and known skill, will avoid the errors which in a great measure so tended to retard the development of former operations. It is an acknowledged fact that hitherto the methods by which the gold has been obtained are very imperfect, and in the manipulation much has been lost; and hence probably has arisen the discrepancy between the assays and results. A better system has now been introduced, and this it is the intention of the directors to carry out in California, hence the hithert against large of sall will shrift a little with the california.

be n introduced, and this it is the intention of the directors to carry out in California: hence the hitherto serious loss of gold will obviated.

The shareholders will see that the steps adopted by the directors have been the best for the general weal; the machinery is in good order, water can be obtained at all seasons of the year; and it is only economical management and perseverance that is now necessary to place the company in a position to make remunerative returns.

It must be borne in mind, that although the sum of 65,000% has been expended by this company, there are others who have dissipated their capital and yet have not been able to show such results, however un-

favourably they may be considered. From the first commencement, the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company had great difficulties to contend with; these they overcome, and with the locality they obtained, had they had efficient and prudent superintendence on the spot, the probability is that more favourable conclusions would have been arrived at.

had emerent and productions would have been arrived at.

The new association, it is hoped, will profit by the experience derived from the old company; both directors and shareholders are now grown wiser, and are perfectly aware of the adventure they are about to embark in; past errors will be avoided, erroneous calculations will no more be account to the profit of the company of the profit of the company of in; past errors will be avoided, erroneous calculations will no more be received; theory has given way to practice; and there is every anticipation that, under a new system of working, practically carried out, a favourable solution of the question of quartz mining will be arrived at, and the shareholders of the old company will be repaid their losses in that, by investing in the new association, which is founded on the one on which they have already expended so much capital, and rendered one of the best plants in California.

The extension of the principle of limiting the liability of sharcholders commercial undertakings we have always advocated, and the Johnfook Companies Act. 1856, has been so fully elucidated in the Mining

in commercial undertakings we have always advocated, and the JOINTSTOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856, has been so fully clucidated in the MINING
JOURNAL, that our readers have had ample opportunity of judging of its
merits, and we believe it to be very generally considered as a most important measure, calculated to benefit, in the greatest degree, legitimate
enterprise. In the formation of a company, however, under this Act there
are several matters which require particular attention; amongst these we
may allude to the limitation of the powers of directors, the calling up of
capital, and use of proxies. With each of these matters every intending
speculator should make himself thoroughly acquainted before investing,
as neglect on his part may cause him to regret, when too late, his connection with worthless and unprofitable concerns.

With regard to the limitation of the powers of directors, we do not intend to assert that they should be so fettered as to place authority entirely
in the hands of the shareholders, as such a step would undoubtedly have
the effect of damaging the best interests of the company, from the simple
fact that in many instances an act which an individual trader would do,
or decline to do, in five minutes, would take the shareholders in a company as many weeks, by which time the circumstances under which it
was desirable to decide upon the course to be adopted would have been
entirely changed. We contend that power should be given to the board,
or even to the manager, to exercise his discretion within a certain limit,
but that that limit should be so fixed that, whilst it gave the officers every
facility to act to the company's advantage, they should not be permitted
to act recklessalv or dishonourably to any considerable extent, or enter into facility to act to the company's advantage, they should not be permitted to act recklessly or dishonourably to any considerable extent, orenter into contracts of a magnitude which the shareholders considered unadvisable.

ntracts of a magnitude which the shareholders considered unadvisable.

As to the calling up of the capital, it has been facetiously observed by As to the calling up of the capital, it has been facetiously observed by a member of the legal profession that, although it is not necessay that any portion of the capital should be paid, it is the most prudent course to require the full amount of the share to be paid as soon as possible after business is commenced, as from there being no liability beyond the nominal amount of the share, it permits the directors to speculate freely; whilst the shareholders have no consequences to fear. But to every right-thinking person it must be apparent that this mode of procedure is absolutely suicidal to the interest of the company, as it renders it an irresponsible myth in the eyes of the traders from whom it requires credit. If, on the other hand, provision be made in the Articles of Association that not more than four-fifths of the nominal capital shall be called up until after the Court has made an order for winding-up, the credit of the company will be preserved, from its creditors having the assurance that, in the event of failure, there will be at least a small dividend, and that the risk of loss is no greater than in dealing with an individual.

In order to prevent an operation of frequent occurrence under the pre-

In order to prevent an operation of frequent occurrence under the pre-sent system, that of the directors unfairly outvoting the shareholders by the use of proxies, paragraph 38 of table B should be strictly adhered to and in addition thereto it should be provided that no shareholder shall hold more than from two to five proxics, according to the number of shares into which the company is divided. Every proxy paper should have a 6d. stamp, and by the terms of the Act no proxy is valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution. These, of course, are not the sole objects to be looked to in examining into the constitution of a company, but attention to even these particulars only, may aid greatly in allowing of a correct opinion being formed, and prevent much unnecessary anxiety and repret.

nnecessary anxiety and regret.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Aug. 28.—The mining share market, although not very active, presents some favourable symptoms, especially in the shape of more numerous enquiries for shares, and the increased caution evinced by purchasers, many of whom appear to be persons who are embarking in mines as matters of investment, and not for jobbing purposes. It is to be regretted that gentlemen resident out of Cornwall too often exercise so little care in their mining speculations. Without due enquiry as to the character of the parties concerned in the management of mines, and the financial position and state of the workings, and the objects in view likely to be realised, how can it be reasonably expected that the results will be successful? how can it be reasonably expected that the results will be successful? And yet, how often do we find gentlemen who know nothing of Cornish mines recklessly plunge into them, on the faith of some highly-coloured report; when, instead of becoming suddenly rich, as they expected, they speedily lose their money, retire from mining, and ever afterwards abuse it, and give the pursuit a bad name, and all who are connected with it. Whereas, had these same gentlemen exercised the precaution they would have done in entering an ordinary trading partnership, and had the financial and underground condition of the mine duly investigated before they became partners therein, they would probably have spared themselves much loss, and a great deal of excited feeling. Though mining will always, from the nature of the pursuit, involve some risk and uncertainty, the losses therefrom would be far less if those who wish to become share-holders would first obtain the opinion of some agent of ability and experience, who has a character to maintain, and who would give an honest report, and his best advice as to the desirableness of purchasing any sport, and his best advice as to the desirableness of purchasing any

the balance in hand also show. East Pool bi-monthly account was held on Monday, when a divi-dend of 5l. per 128th share was declared, the balance in hand also show-ing a considerable increase. The previous dividend was only 2l. 10s. per share. South Frances shares have been much in demand, and prices have risen to 350l. and upwards. The mine is looking exceedingly well in the bottom, and the newly lode appears likely to prove an important discovery. In Wheal Buller there is not much business doing, although the shares are comparatively low, and many persons have a strong opinion of the value of the eastern ground; shares are about 275l. Alfred Conthe shares are comparatively low, and many persons have a strong opinion of the value of the eastern ground; shares are about 275L. Alfred Consols is opening some good ore ground in the levels east of Davey's shaft. South Tolgus shares have changed hands at about 130L. East Tolgus shares have rapidly advanced, in consequence of a discovery, and are still in demand. Boiling Well is looking more favourable, especially in the deepest level. Grambler and St. Aubyn continues to look well, and the cres are very rich; 46 tons of ore, sold last week, produced 652L. North Basset is in a very satisfactory state; shares, about 33L. North Frances is improving, has a lode in a winze producing 2½ tons per fathom, and holds out excellent prospects. Rosewarne United shares are from 66L to 70L. and a further advance may be expected as the levels are driven west. holds out excellent prospects. Rosewarne United shares are from 66l. to 70l., and a further advance may be expected as the levels are driven west. West Rosewarne is considered a mine with good prospects, which the newly-crected engine will be sufficient to develop. Wheal Hender shares are about 4l.; South Wheal Ellen, from 8l. to 8l. 10s.; West Stray Park, another promising mine, about 8l. 10s. East Wheal Rose has fallen to 22l.; in the early part of the year these shares were saleable at 75l. Cargoll, from 29l. to 32l. per share.

The standard last week showed an improvement as compared with the corresponding week of last month. Making allowance for the difference of produce, the price per ton was between 5s. and 6s. higher than the corresponding sale in July—thus producing a difference upon the ores sold by Devon Consols last week of more than 600l.

It is satisfactory to see that the demand for manufactured copper is 80

by Devon Consols last week of more than 600%.

It is satisfactory to see that the demand for manufactured copper is so well maintained, and that there is some expectation that the price will advance. But, even should it do so, and the standard go up a little more, the miners should never forget that they are still under the yoke of the smelters, and can only obtain the prices for their ores which the monopolists think proper to give them. It is a sad state for so important an interest of the minimum interest and it is to be smelters, and can only obtain the prices for the state for so important an in-lists think proper to give them. It is a sad state for so important an in-terest as the mining interest of Cornwall to remain in; and it is to be lamented that there is so much want of spirit amongst Cornish share-holders in regard to this question. But as it is now said that there are

parties exerting themselves out of the county, with the view of getting up a new smelting company, it is to be hoped that, when the matter is more developed, the Cornish mining shareholders will promptly come forward to afford it their support.

Several of the tin mines of Cornwall are now doing very well. Black tin continues at a high price per ton. The slight fall in common and refined tin is not likely to affect the value of the shares of the mines, many of which, at the averant time are quarted at an extremely low, raise, con-

of which, at the present time, are quoted at an extremely low price, considering their development and the prospects before them.

The West Cornwall Railway Company have issued their half-yearly report, in which the directors state that the rate of increase in the gross receipts, which in the early part of the half-year amounted to 100L per week more than during the corresponding period of 1855, has unfortunately not been maintained throughout the whole of it. The very late spring, and the cold weather in the carly part of the suppress materially. nately not been maintained throughout the whole of it. The very late spring, and the cold weather in the early part of the summer, materially affected the passenger traffic; the total receipts for the half-year, however, are 1027t. 1s. 11d. more than those of the corresponding period of 1855. The copper ore and coal traffic have produced much about the same results as in the corresponding period of 1855, while in the general merchandise traffic there is on each half-year a steady and continuous increase. The working expenses are less than those of the half-year ending June, 1855, but exceed those of the half-year ending December last; this is accounted for by the diminished receipts on passenger traffic, on which the expenses remain the same. The directors remark that the ultimate prosperity of the company must necessarily depend, to a very great extent, on perity of the company must necessarily depend, to a very great extent, on the completion of the Cornwall line between Truro and Plymouth; and they think the progress now made in the works of that line gives reason to believe that the time is not far distant when this result realised. The directors further allude to the searching enquiry which has been made into the affairs of the company by a committee of investigation, when no substantial reason of complaint was found against its management, from which they hope that unity may exist for the future

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Aug. 29.—The degree of improvement which I last week spoke of a characterising the demand for iron, has imparted some degree of hope to the trade with respect to the next quarter. While the first houses, whose bars have a high character for purposes in which quality is essential, have adhered to the trade quotation in that article, the second and all other class makers have been accepting rates which make the fixed price 9% for bars -quite a nominal rate for general transactions. Iron of good quality is sold for 81., and in some cases at even lower rates, while inferior makes sold for 8t., and in some cases at even lower rates, while inferior makes are to be had for figures still further below the trade list. Whether these reduced prices are to be accepted as the trade prices for the next quarter, or whether an effort is still to be made to retain the present quotations, is a matter for anxious consideration. The advocates of upholding present rates appear more sanguine than they were a fortnight ago, although the improvement in itself is not great. The Board of Trade returns for July continue to exhibit a very extraordinary expansion in the exports of our manufactures; and the able writer of the Times City Article of yesterday quietly insinuates that the grumbling of the ironmasters of this district, that their expectations are not realised, is hardly consistent with the fact that metals and iron particularly, share as largely in this increase. No that their expectations are not realised, is hardly consistent with the fact that metals, and iron particularly, share so largely in this increase. No doubt the two facts appear inconsistent, and call for investigation; but it must be remembered that of the export of iron, pig-iron forms a large part, and in this South Staffordshire has no share, while Wales and the north of England supply a very large proportion of the other kinds. Still, the great increase in the export of iron this year, with the limited demand here, appears only capable of being accounted for by believing that this district has not yet received its usual share of the orders sent from foreign countries. Whether this is owing to the maintenance of high prices here is a matter for serious enquiry, and certainly it behoves the South Staffordshire makers to account for the fact, that the trade is rapidly extend-

fordshire makers to account for the fact, that the trade is rapidly extending, while they are short of orders. The leading works are able to keep in full operation, but many of the others are only partly going on, and nearly all have a small supply of orders in hand.

On Tuesday the adjourned enquiry into the circumstances attending the late explosion at Lord Ward's Colliery, near Oldbury, was resumed. The facts of this case bring out clearly the great defect which is felt in conducting mining and manufacturing operations in this district, both in relation to the safety of human life, the improvement of the processes, and the products of its manufactures. The only evidence taken was that of L. Brough, Esq., Government Inspector for South Staffordshire, and T. Wynne, Esq., Government Inspector for the north of the county. They both described the colliery as being remarkably well laid out, the galleries of ample area, and altogether a very superior specimen of mining. Why, then, did this dreadful accident, involving the loss of ten lives, and injury to six other men, occur? On this point both were perfectly agreed. The to six other men, occur? On this point both were perfectly agreed. The mine was very extensive, and in order to ensure a sufficient current of air through it to dilute the gases which might escape, a furnace was necessary at the bottom of the upcast shaft. One had been placed there by sary at the bottom of the upcast shalt. One had been piaced there by direction of Mr. Spence, the manager, who went from home shortly before the explosion; directing the butty, Thomas Baker, to maintain this furnace. Baker, however, appears to have been one of those bold men who had an utter contempt for precautions. The furnace was not lighted for some days before the accident, and then, in the opinion of both inspectors, the primary regulation respecting collieries, that a sufficient current of air to dilute and render as any noxious gases in the mine should be provided, was violated for the want of keeping up a fire at the bottom of the upcast the primary regulation respecting collieries, that a sufficient current of air to dilute and render safe any noxious gases in the mine should be provided, was violated for the want of keeping up a fire at the bottom of the upeast shaft. But the regulations do not stop here. Apprehending possible failure in the means taken to ventilate pits, the 17th special rule directs that the manager, or his deputy, shall examine the state of the workings every day previously to the colliers commencing work, or more frequently if necessary, and shall be responsible for the condition of such workings. He shall in such examination use safety-lamps if necessary, and shall see that a sufficient number are always kept ready for use. This rule was completely set at nought. The pit had not been worked for some days, which gave grounds for still greater care; yet a lot of men were lowered into it, with a naked candle, without any preliminary examination. As they went down they perceived there was a good deal of foul air, and took the precaution to extinguish the light, calling out for a safety-lamp to be sent down. But the butty, Thomas Baker—the man who should have possessed greater prudence and caution than any—was above, and he thought there could not be any sulphur; and instead of going down with a safety-lamp, had a shovelful of fire placed upon the skip, which was lowered some twenty yards, when the explosion at once took place. Baker was killed, and for his reckless conduct cannot be answerable to any human tribunal; and the jury, unable to find any individual responsible, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The cause of this accident, as that of a hundred others, is that the person entrusted with the lives of many men did not possess either the knowledge or the prudence which a person placed in so responsible a position should be endowed with. In the management of engines, or finding millwrights of skill, foremen, overlookers, &c., it is found to be well nigh impossible to find men fit to be entrusted with such respons

onced in introducing improvements in processes of manufacture. They can only be carried out by intense perseverance, owing to the ignorance, indifference, and prejudices of the workmen.

Mr. Bessemer's invention continues the subject of general consideration amongst the members of the trade. I hear that a number of the iron-masters from this neighbourhood are about to attend another experiment, which Mr. Bessemer will conduct for their inspection. The impression that this is a real discovery, and not a mere ignis fatuus, appears to be gaining ground. It will certainly have a most revolutionising effect upon the trade. There are at present houses of great eminence in the trade. gaining ground. It will certainly have a most revolutionising effect upon the trade. There are at present houses of great eminence in the trade which do not make pigs at all, and which must, to adopt the new process, erect blast furnaces at their works. But there are others whose capital will scarcely admit of such extensive change, and they will probably have to convert their works into mere rolling mills, if some of them do not give way under the change which this invention will produce. In the case of one large works near this town—the Chillington Works—the practice has for some time been adopted of running the molten iron from the blast furnaces into the puddling furnaces, instead of running it out into pigs, which are allowed to cool, and then re-heated. In this case the invention—one small element of which is already adopted—will readily be brought into operation. The puddlers and other furnacemen are beginning to take the alarm, and there can be little doubt that they must suffer scriously if their craft should be thus suddenly dispensed with by

this new process. No doubt a reduction in price would lead to an increased consumption of iron, and furancemen might perhaps get employment in the mills, but it is scarcely possible to conceive that all could be absorbed in this way. The effect is sure to be sudden, for the difference in price, if the new process succeeds, will render competition by the old methods hopeless. People are waiting anxiously to know on what terms Mr. Bessemer will permit the use of his patent. While it is hoped that the rate will be moderate, I think few would desire that the inventor should not derive a very handsome roward for his success in effecting such an improvement in the manufacture of this ever increasingly important article.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERPIELD.]

-The attention of all scientific men is now directed to the reults of the invention of Mr. Bessemer; and the greatest interest exists hroughout the Iron Trade in these counties, as to the effect which such an mportant invention is likely to produce on the future prospects of the trade. The astonishment which it has produced has had the effect of so trade. The astonishment which it has produced has had the effect of somewhat checking business operations; ironmasters preferring to wait before speculating further than is necessary, to test the practicability of the invention. The trade will require to have further tests than have yet been made, and some time must clapse before the effects of such a discovery can be received and the process carried out. We must have necessitied and the process carried out. made, and some time must clapse before the effects of such a discovery can be recognised, and the process carried out. We must have more experience of the working of Mr. Bessemer's plan, before we could conjecture its probable effect on the iron trade of these counties, and particularly of Derbyshire, which maintains a great celebrity for its pig-iron. One thing seems probable, that if malleable iron of good quality can be made from indifferent kinds of pig-iron, foreign nations which have hitherto upheld the iron trade, will become makers of malleable iron by the Bessemer process, instead of being purchasers. A few weeks, however, will give us further information; and as we hear the process is about to be tested, we shall wait with interest the results of experiments nearer home. We

us further information; and as we hear the process is about to be tested, we shall wait with interest the results of experiments nearer home. We may state, however, that the general opinion of the trade is that the invention is practicable, and the wonder is that its extreme simplicity should not have led to an earlier discovery of the process. The demand for Derby, shire pig-iron is good, and prices are steadily maintained. Mr. Barrow, of the Staveley Iron-Works, has an extensive contract for drainage pipes.

The Coal Trade is gradually improving in Yorkshire, in consequence of the export demand for France. The trade in other respects continues dull and depressed, though hopes are entertained of an improvement next month, when the demand for winter generally commences. The unfortunate strike at the Oaks Colliery, Barnsley, still continues, and the men on strike evince no disposition to return to work. Some of them, who have been guilty of assaults, are now in prison awaiting their trials at the Yorkshire Sessions; and others, who occupy the houses belonging to the proprietors of the pit, have received notice of ejectment. The men who have refused to give the fortnight's notice have not been furnished with their clearance papers, and altogether the circumstances attending this strike afford another proof of the recklessness of the turn-out system.

Mr. James Heywood, of Derby, iron-founder, appeared before Mr.

strike afford another proof of the recklessness of the turn-out system.

Mr. James Heywood, of Derby, iron-founder, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, for his certificate. The bankrupt's books had been badly kept, no profit or loss account had been furnished, and the bankrupt was so ignorant of his affairs that he could not specify any time when he was solvent. The Commissioner said he had traded recklessly, and used shameful expedients to keep himself affoat, by giving accommodation bills to the extent of 20,000% to his bankers, Messrs. Crompton and Co., upon the pretence that they were fair and legitimate bills drawn and accepted in the fair course of trade. The certificate of the bankrupt was refused.

The half-yearly meeting of the Midland Waggon Company was held at Rotherham on Friday, under the presidency of W. G. Chambers, Eq., when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and 2000% added to the 15% share fund.

when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and 20002. Indicate to the 152. share fund.

The Holmes Coal Company is in a satisfactory position. The whole of the shares are taken up, and the company are making satisfactory progress with their preliminary arrangements.

We hear of favourable reports from the Peak Lead Mines. The Peak United and the Brightside Mines are doing well, and in the latter a large amount of ore is being raised to the surface. A lead mining company, under limited liability, has just been started in the north of Yorkshire for working the ores in that district.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Aug. 28.—We have had very dull markets during the past week, owing to the unsettled state of the weather and to London prices. The fall in Consols has been limited to 1 per cent., but business was merely nominal. The share market partook of the influence indicated by the Funds, and in the leading lines of railway prices have considerably receded, without any apparent cause to justify the movement downwards. Mining Company shares were more frequently dealt in, and increased in value, and it is likely they will increase still more. Wicklow Copper shares, however, quote lower to-day, as much as 21. 10s. under the last price, but this is owing to some undue pressure. Waterford and Limerick shares have still further receded, the directors not having announced a dividend at the last meeting. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 94½; New Three per Cents., 94½; National Bank, 32½; City of Dublin Steam, 31½; National Insurance, 27½; Patriotic ditto, 7½; Consumers' Gas Company, 8½; Mining Company of Ireland, 14½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 29½; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 54½; Cork and Bandon, 11½; Cork and Passage, 13½; Dublin and Wicklow, 6½; Great Southern and Western, 58½; Irish South-Eastern, 7½; Midland Great Western, 5½; Newry and Warrenpoint, 5½; Waterford and Limerick, 25½.

Among the many natural productions of Ireland, there is one to which but little attention has hitherto been directed, partly owing to the circumstance of its not occurring generally in Ireland in any large deposits, and also because public attention has not been drawn to its development, conapparent cause to justify the movement downwards. Mining Company

stance of its not occurring generally in Ireland in any large deposits, and also because public attention has not been drawn to its development, consequent on its limited supply. I allude to gypsum, but especially to the immense deposit of it which exists in Monaghan, on the estate of E. I. Shirley, Esq., of Carrickmacross. The gypsum quarry on this estate has been worked for some time, and is capable of yielding immense blocks of this material, which are suited for any description of manipulation, and can be turned by machinery into highly ornamental works of art; such as statuary, pedestals, slabs, vases, &c. It was exhibited at the Irish Industrial Exhibition in this state, and excited not only admiration from those who took an interest in Ireland's resources, but it is chronicled in favourable terms in the Records of the Exhibition, as published in a compiled form. Such being the case, I owe no apology for bringing it under the notice of your English manufacturers, and showing them where they may obtain it in the greatest purity; and if I may judge from the facility which exists for producing it, I would add at a moderate cost also. I have myself seen it as it exists in the block, as also when ground into powder, forming plaster; which in purity, strength, and durability, equals the very finest cement that can be produced. As I have seen this proved I can bear willing testimony to the fact, supported as it is by the authority of some of our most eminent architects. It sets in about twenty minutes, and when perfectly dry is nearly as hard as stone. It is altogether a and when perfectly dry is nearly as hard as stone. It is altogether beautiful material, and will not fail to be more extensively employed who It is altogether a beautiful material, and will not fail to be more extensively employed when it becomes sufficiently known. The run of gypsum is about 1½ mile; it is proved to the depth of 136 feet, but its breadth is not yet ascertained. Lying to the east of this sett is found bituminous shale, forming the commencement of a coal field, or large seam, which dips under the gypsum bed, it is thought, at a depth of about 80 fathoms. A formation something similar occurs near Belfast. This spirited proprietor, Mr. Shirley, is, I believe, about making arrangements to have this valuable material more generally known in the different markets; and from what I have seen of it, I think it only requires to be known to be fully appreciated.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS. The Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions.—The usual monthly meeting of the committee of management of this association was held on Tuesday last at the office of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, 13, Corporation-street, Manchester, when the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, presented his monthly report, from which we have been furnished with the following extracts:—"During the present month 167 firms have been visited, 467 boilers inspected, and 78 engines indicated." The following are the principal defects which have been observed:—"One boiler dangerous from defects in plates and angle iron. One

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bilst dangerous from injury sustained in consequence of deficiency of rater. Six boilers injured from the same cause, but not considered dangrous. In two cases the safety-valves have been found inoperative, and is three others, the water-guages in like condition."

THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

There is but little to notice in the trade since I wrote to you last week; There is but little to notice in the trade since I wrote to you last week; if anything, the demand has rather improved, but sheets especially are better. The hot weather putting, as it did, a stop to the forges, increased the stock of pig-iron throughout the district. There have not been many sales effected for consumption, though price had tempted several to buy considerable lots, with the belief that it is impossible for pig-iron to go below its present quotation, with the declared price of bars at 9l. per ton. In my last letter I stated my belief that no alteration would be made at the preliminary meeting of the trade, and I am still of that opinion. It is to be hoped, if the make of pig-iron gets more than there is a demand for, that the makers will come to an arrangement to blow some furnaces out, for it will be a far more sensible thing than, by accumulating stocks, to be forced down in price; in fact, this would be the first step to a reduction upon manufactured iron. There is only one class of people who are benefited by cheap pigs, and that class is the marked-iron houses, who get the full price for their wrought-iron, as declared by the trade. Undersellers in wrought-iron scarcely ever are bettered, as the lower the price of pig iron is, so it enables them to quote less and less for their make, until the margin is sometimes 30s. per ton under the first makers. Mine is being sold for less than it was last quarter. The North Stafford-shre people are raising large quantities, and have reduced their prices, in some instances, is, per ton. There is a great deal of Ulverstone ore coming up, and if the freights were less far more would be consumed. Staffordshire is some shillings per ton worse off than South Wales in this respect. Ore which costs 11s, per ton, f.o.b. at the shipping port, comes to 22s, or 23s, per ton by the time it is delivered at our works. Mine piging may be quoted at an average of 4l. per ton.—Inonmaster: Worcester Journal of this day. if anything, the demand has rather improved, but sheets especially are

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to August 26, forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Ediugton, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

Large quantities of rails for exportation.

In Kent.—Gas castings, for Tunbridge Wells.

New Contracts.

500 tons rails, and 110 tons chairs, for Caledonian Railway.

100 tons rails, for Dalkeith.

2000 tons bridge rails, for South Wales Railway.

A high-pressure steam-engine, for Glasgow.

Gates and railings, for Basingstoke.

70 tons flanged pipes, for Glasgow.

Bridge girders, and 50 tons chairs, for Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

REMARKS.—The Parliamentary Session just closed has passed 14 gas bills.

The Manufacture of Iron and Steel Without Fuel.—In another column, we insert a letter from Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Sheffield, one of the most eminent metallurgists we have in all matters connected with the manufacture of iron and steel, in which he states it as his opinion that the metal so made will not draw—that it is not cast-steel of value in the arts. Let Mr. Bessemer refute this by producing bars rolled or hammered, and showing some fine steel articles which have been tested; this will set aside Mr. Sanderson's argument—or, if the process will not produce malleable iron and fine steel, we must acknowledge that Mr. Sanderson's opinion carries much weight.

IMPROVED MODE OF IRON SMELTING.—We understand that trials are shortly to be made in the blast-furnaces, with the view of bringing into use Mr. Mickle's new mode of smelting. Judiciously and spiritedly carried out, the power of the concentrated gaseous fuel will soon be evidenced, and it is possible that within two years from this time the whole of the iron we produce will be smelted by the new mode. Those who, with candour, have studied and understood our articles relative to Mr. Mickle's invention, will feel how much the country is likely to be indebted to those manufacturers who thus bring into actual service a system which, sooner or later, must generally be adopted. Staffordshire and Cleveland must most essentially be benefited by it; and those districts where there is peat will derive the advantage of the latter as fuel, perhaps, in the only way in which it can be used beneficially for smelting.

Railway to the North Yorkshire Magnetic Ironstone.—We have lately had occasion to notice successive discoveries of great scams of magnetic and calcareous iron ores in the North Yorkshire colite. We have now the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that active steps are being taken by the landed proprietors, the North-Eastern Railway Company, and the towns interested, to promote direct railway communication between this important mineral district and the great coal fields of Durham and the West Riding. The northern, or Cleveland portion, has already been provided with a line traversing the country from Stokesley to Whitby, but the southern, and far richer portion, extending from Thirsk to Pickering, and containing the magnetic and other valuable seams of iron ore, is at present totally shut out of the market for want of railway accommodation, and it is to supply this want that a line is contemplated from Thirsk, through Helmsley and Kirby Moorside, to Pickering. By this arrangement, direct interchange of mineral traffic will be effected, at Thirsk Junction, between the magnetic ironstone district and the numerous furnaces and coal works in Durham, Northumberland, the West Riding, and Derbyshire, whilst at Pickering it will be connected by existing railways with the ship-building ports of Hull and Whitby. The national importance of quickly developing the resources of this new mineral district, extending over nearly 1000 square miles, will be fully appreciated, when it becomes known that a single acre furnishes 60,000 tons of magnetic oxide, containing 55 to 60 per cent. of iron, remarkable for its purity and extreme tenacity. Those qualities, coupled with its profusion and moderate price, cannot fail to ensure an universal demand for this ore in the northern and midland counties, which will enable the ironmasters and Sheffield houses to manufacture the very best brands of the trade, and command the markets of the world.

Machinery in Motion at the Crystal Palace.—In noticing the RAILWAY TO THE NORTH YORKSHIRE MAGNETIC IRONSTONE, - We have

Machinery in Motion at the Crystal Palace,—In noticing the respective performances of the two centrifugal pumps, exhibited by Appold and Gwynne, in the Machinery Court, and which may be seen daily at work, we remarked that they were driven by a pair of pendulous engines of peculiar construction, exhibited by J. A. Shipton, Dudley, which, from their novelty and compactness, together with the power they can transmit, we cannot pass over in silence, having ourselves witnessed Mr. Appold's pump throwing a fair stream of water when the steam has been admitted through a \frac{3}{2}-inch pipe to the engines, with a pressure of about 35 lbs. The principle of these engines consists in an eccentric piston revolving in its own diameter between two planed plates, the steam being admitted top and bottom of this piston by a slide valve alternately, the same as in an ordinary engine, and this eccentric piston is propelled to and fro, but at the same time revolves. We cannot do better than quote the description, as given in "The Imperial Cyclopædia of Machinery," as follows:—"It will be obvious that the reciprocating action of the piston is the primary motion produced, and as its shaft or axis is disposed eccentrically, it produces circular motion, which is to be considered as a secondary action, as tion produced, and as its shaft or axis is disposed eccentricily, it produces circular motion, which is to be considered as a secondary action, as is the crank in the common steam-engine in its office of converting the primary reciprocating action of the piston into the rotary action of the first motion shaft; thus, whilst the ordinary reciprocating engine attain first motion shaft; thus, whilst the ordinary reciprocating engine attains its object by two separate and distinct movements acting in concert, in the engine now before us, the piston that produces rectilinear motion also of itself converts that motion into a circular one." We are informed that many of these engines have been applied to winding, saw-mills, cornmills, and other purposes; and in the course of a few weeks will be applied for screw propulsion, for which they are especially adapted, from the small space they occupy, and the speed they will run at; a vessel of 800 tons, being fitted with 60-horse power engines, on this principle, and also a small boat, fitted with 20-horse power, to act as tender, under the superintendence of Mr. John Braithwaite, of Great George-street, and we believe they are intended for the South American trade. It will perhaps be in the recollection of some of our readers that a 10-horse power engine be in the recollection of some of our readers that a 10-horse power engine worked a great portion of the Manchester cotton machinery in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a prize medal was awarded; but the invention has since then been considerably simplified in its details, and the engines we have just noticed are well worth the inspection of parties interested.

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS

BESSEMER'S NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—I wish some of your readers would give me the benefit of their opinion respecting Mr. Bessemer's patent for boiling the iron. It seems as though his paper had taken every one by-surprise, but I dare say, in a short time, we shall all be enlightened. "Ironmaster a waked whether the plays be used in the experiment were coid air, hot air, mine, or cinder iron; I should like to know, too, as 12½ per cent. is a great loss upon the former. I notice that there were several Welsh Ironmasters at Baxter House, St. Paneras-road, last week, to witness an experiment, and that the blast was applied for 15 missusts to 6 owts. 3 grs. 18 lb. of moiten iron (quality not named), and in 24 minutes the contents were drawn off, and produced 6 lbs. of steel of fine quality. Now, it is not steel that I am interested in, it is iron; and I am most anxious to know whether this process, which is so highly spoken of for converting iron into steel, will also produce malleable iron.

Mr. Bessemer, in his paper, said that it could be done in 30 minutes; now, what a pity it is that these Welsh gentlemen (who, like myself, are iron, not steel workers) did not stay the extra six minutes, and see the ingot produced, which Mr. Bessemer in his paper said he only claimed for, what the makers of puddled iron claimed—viz. sufficient rolling to produce fibre—fibre, that's what I want to see; it is not "the sponcy mass of crystalline iron" which the Himes says would have been the result, if the boiling had been carried on a few minutes longer. I am much pleased with Mr. Bessemer's invention, and I hope he may be well remunerated for his talent. Still, there is no doubt but that it is a grand discovery; but I am anxious to know that the extra six minutes will produce malleable iron after the mass has been steel, and subject to such an extraordinary heat. In asking these questions, I may safely subscribe myelf, Aug. 28.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—C. Morkt, No. 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, and 4, South-street, Finsbury, London: Rotatory steam-engines.—S. Mikllon, Lancaster, and T. Youno, Manchester: Machinery for supplying water to steam-boilers.—F. Allman and D. Bethung, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, London: Apparatus for the production of steam, and in the apparatus employed in its application to motive purposes.—L. J. B. Manker, Paris: Manufacturing cast-steel.—R. A. Brooman, Fleet-street: Compressing, regulating the pressure and flow of, and conveying gas, parts of which are applicable to air and other fluid pumps.—W. Sentru, Margaret-street, Cavendish.—quare: Apparatus for regulating the supply of sir to furnaces.—G. E. Dering, Lockleys, Herts: Galvanic batteries.—E. Thomas, Holywell-street, Westminster: Apparatus for ascertaining and indicating the number of rotations made by shafts or spindles in various descriptions of machinery.—E. A. Booman, Fleet-street: Artificial fuel.—J. Hankis, Dolgelly: Apparatus for collecting and condensing smoke and gases generated in furnaces.—T. Austin, Wiltham Abbey, Essex: Machine for ascertaining the propelling force of gunpowder.—W. Wesserm, Bunhill-row: Improved valve-cock.—E. Korr, Pais: Manufacture of gas.—J. W. Downino, Birmingham: Manufacture of metallic and other wheels and pullies.—J. Hankis. Producing and employing steam and the gaseous products of combustion for obtaining motive power.—P. A. Goddernoy, Islington: Treatment of the matrix of rock quarts and all like substances for the extraction of auriferous, argentiferous, and other metals contained therein.—Col. S. S. & Kis-Greens, Widnes: Obtaining motive power.—H. Dubs, Warrington, J. Evans, Haydock: Consumption of smoke.—W. C. Cambridou, Spistol: Portable railways.—H. Bessense, New Cannon-street: Manufacture of iron and steel.—J. Manustar, Lambel: Improvements in steam-engines, especially applicable to screw propulsion.

Improvements in Furnaces.—Messrs, J. B. P. A. Thierry, jun., J. L. Richard, and the Baron H. de Martiny, have patented an invention, which consists of an arrangement of apparatus for consuming the smoke arising from the combustion of coal, wood, turf, and other fuel. The apparatus consists of a spiral tube or worm, which is partly carried through the furnace, in order that it may become highly heated by the burning fuel. This spiral tube conveys steam from the boiler or steam-chest, which becomes highly heated in its passage, and is allowed to escape over the burning fuel through a series of small apertures made in the spiral tube at the front part of the furnace, and also at the back part, behind the bridge. By this arrangement, the gaseous matters evolved by the fuel, and which ordinarily pass off in the form of smoke, combine with the superheated steam, which renders them combustible, thereby preventing the emission of smoke.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DONKEY ENGINES.—Amongst the most involved.

smoke, combine with the superheated steam, which renders them combustible, thereby preventing the emission of smoke.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DONKEY ENGINES.—Amongst the more important auxiliaries to mining, we may notice the manufactures of Mesers. Coupe, of Clayton Foundry, Wigan, and more especially their steam-pumps, donkey engines, and high-pressure blast-engines, which it is stated can be supplied at very moderate prices. The principle of their steam-pump and improved horizontal high-pressure blast-engines, so the stated can be supplied at very moderate prices. The principle of their steam-pump and improved horizontal high-pressure blast-engines nearly the same; a description, therefore, of the intite will suffice. The peculiarity of the engine is the dispensing with the fly-wheel, connecting-rod, crank, plummer blocks, and crank shaft; in fact, dispensing with one-half the tackic of the ordinary blast-engine. By the old arrangement the weight of the engine is nearly double, and its working parts quantuple, which, of course, render it so much the more liable to get out of order; the object of the arrangement being to get a rotary motion, whilst the reciprocating motion is all that is required. By Mesers. Coupe's system, it is merely necessary to place the blast cylinder directly in a line with the steam cylinder, with a lever fixed between them for actuating the slide-valve, which lever is made to vibrate by means of a friction roller fixed on the crosshead. The working parts are few, simple, and compact, so that the liability to accident is very slight. The inventors are actively engaged in the manufacture of an engine for a firm of South Waies, to blow 5000 cubic feet of air per minute, at 4 lbs. pressure over the atmosphere. This engine will be set to work at the factory previous to delivery, and we understand that it is the intention of the manufacturer of invelte for inventors are more favourable opinion will be formed than by any description. The pumps at work at Mesers. Blackwell and Co.'s iron-works, and

pumps at work at Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s iron-works, and elsewhere, have given the greatest satisfaction.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROPULSION.—Mr. Wm. Chapman, of Sunderland, has patented an invention for improvements in propelling vessels. For which purpose the vessel is built with an opening through it on each side of the keel, and near the stern, within the vessel; and to each of such openings is affixed a cylinder, with its open end in or through such opening. The other end of each of these cylinders is closed, with an end or cover through a stuffing box, to which a piston-rod works. This piston-rod has affixed at its outer end a piston, which works is and water tight in the cylinder above mentioned. On the other or inner end of the piston-rod is fixed another piston, which works in another cylinder, which is closed at both ends in such manner that steam may be admitted between the end cover and the piston, in order to drive the piston therein to the stern end of the steam cylinder, and, consequently, the other piston against the water which flows into the other or open ended cylinder, in such manner that the water may be driven out at the open end of such cylinder against the water in which the vessel is floating, and thereby propels the vessel forward. In thus moving the two pistons by the pressure of the steam, on one of them a vacuum will be formed on the other side of the piston which is acting on the water, and the other end the steam cylinder to that at which the steam is altimed is also kept vacuous, so that the piston which drives out the water from the open cylinder will also be moved by the steam against the pressure of the atmosphere into a vacuum, and when the steam is allowed to flow out of the steam cylinder the pressure into a vacuum will bring back both pistons.

Steam-Boillers, Valves, &c.—Messrs. T. Cowburn and G. Wm. Muir

and when the steam is allowed to flow out of the steam cylinder the pressure into a vacuum will bring back both pistons.

STEAM-BOILERS, VALVES, &c.—Messrs. T. Cowburn and G. Wm. Muir have recently patented some improvements, which consist in forming steam-boilers with vertical passages uniting the outer shell and external flue with the internal flues, the latter being formed of cells or chambers separated from each other by water partitions, having openings by tubes or flues for the passage of the products of combustion through them. In the application of biaded or fan shafes, either hollow or solid, placed under the internal flues, and passing through the whole or part of the boiler, which, when set in motion, cause the water in the lower parts to pass toward the upper parts of the boiler. In forming the supply pumps to the boiler with a hollow ram, permitting the passage of water into and through them, the valves of the pumps being segments of a sphere, with the weight placed below the surfaces in contact. The pump is in connection with a column of water in an air vessel, through which the exhaust ateam may be passed. In forming the float-wheel water indicator for indicating the height of water in the boiler, with an equilibrium valve connected by a sliding tabe with a float in the boiler. In forming the glass water gauges with adjustable parts, so as to suit various length of glass tube. In constructing the feed and overflow walves to the boiler, with a float attached to the feed valve, and applying the overflow in a chest capable of being placed on the summit of a stand feed pipe. In the construction of the stop valves with spherical surfaces, having spindles, applying pressues at a point below the seating, the spindle passing through a nut secured into the valve. In forming the valves for the disc rape of mad from boilers of a ram shape, the foot being convex, the side of the ram closing one opening, and the convex foot another. In forming a fusible plug cap, the bottom of which serves on to the sides. Th

with a honow spinule passing ceast actuated by a lever and float.

Prevention of Boiler Explosions.—In our last Journal we drew attention to the fearful explosion at the mills of Messrs. Warburton and Holker, whereby the lives of 10 persons were sacrificed, and 23 more or less injured. The exploside boiler—a double-tubular one—36 feet long and 9 feet diameter, was rent both longitudinally and transversely, the parts being torn asunder like brown paper; one part was found 60 yards away. The use of the relort steam boiler patented by Messrs. Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., of the Windsor-bridge Iron Works, Pendleton, near Manchester, and which has already been referred to in the Mining Journal, renders an explosion more difficult, and, if it does take place, diminishes the mischievous effects by giving it only a partial character. The results are proposed to be attained by the substitution for the present steam boiler of a number of cylinders, or retorts, about 10 feet long and 19 inches in diameter, composed of & inch best wrought-iron Statifordshire plates, with strong cast-tron ends forming the pipe junctions. The cylinders and retorts are placed in parallel lines, and the water-supply pipe is connected with one end of each by a short pipe or neck, through which the water is pumped into all the cylinders, which are generally kept about haif full. The water is converted into steam in the cylinders, and the steam passes from the cylinders on the opposite side from whence the water supply is obtained through a tube in the steam heet, and from thence the steam becomes a motive power, and its action is properly directed. The fire plays underneath and over the cylinders in a sincous manner. The great advantage here obtained is, that in the event of explosion, only one cylinder is affected in stead of the whole boiler; and if the action is too great upon the portion exposed, the cylinder may be turned over, so that the fulliest wear may be obtained from each. The boiler of Messrs. Dunn and Hattersley is easy of transport,

PRIZE ESSAY ON SMOKE PREVENTION.—The very claborate and highly iteresting essay on the prevention of the smoke nuisance, by Mr. Chas. Wye Wilams, for which the Society of Arts awarded a special prize of a gold medal of the alue of 25t., has just been reprinted and published by Mr. Weale, of Holborn; and he excellent manner in which it is got up, both as regards printing and illustrations, bould entitle it to a place in every library. The value of the treatise as a scientific second of all facts bearing upon the subject, and the style of writing, need no comment—the name of the author being an ample guarantee for its interest and correctness.

TO CHAIN AND ANCHOR-SMITHS, ALKALI MANUFACTURERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FLINT FORGE AND MALLEABLE CAST-IRON FOUNDRY, &c.

M. R. ORMISTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Oak Inn, in the town of Flint, on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1856, at three o'clock in the alternoon, in the following or such other Lot or Lots, as may be decided upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions to be then produced:

Lot 1.—All those important and well-situate business premises known as the FLINT FORGE, comprising (as they now stand) two high-pressures alean-engines, of 25 and 10-horse power respectively, with two cylindrical boilers and fittings attached; hammer helve, trains of roughing and bar rolls, with holsters and couplings complete; shears, straightening block, floor plates, &c.; two puddling and one charcoal furnaces; is allowing cylinder, with receiver, pipes, and cupola.

The portion of the works adapted to the manufacture of malleable iron castings includes crabing-mill, with 16-in. rolls; metting pot and annealing furnaces; moulding, casting, and crucible shops; warehouse, smiths and carpenters' shops, &c.; office and stope from.

And also all that YARD lying between the Forge and Flint Castic, and abutting on the Cop of the River Dee, well adapted for a timber yard and shipbuilding purposes.

This lot is held under long leases at moderate ground rents, and from its position on the River Dee, and contiguity to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, is admirably situated as business premises.

Lor. II.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, situate at Castle Hill, with the walled garden and yard belonging thereto, in the occupation of Mr. Brown. Several tons of coken, Stouthridge clay, crabwinch, iron and wood patterns, old metal, tools, &c., will either be sold by auction, or may be taken by the purchaser of the works at a valuation, as may be determined upon, or the proprietor will sell off separately the whole or any portion of the steam—spines, machinery, or tools, if a reasonable offer is made for the premises.

Wigfair, St. Assph, Aug. 1896.

CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO COPPER, BRASS, AND SPELTER
MANUFACTURERS, AND MILLOWNERS.

MESSRS. EDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCION, at the Royal Oak
Inn, Cheadle, in the county of Stafford, on Friday, October 3d, 1856, at Three
o'clock in the Afternoon, subject to conditions to be then produced, the undermentioned valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at the Brass-Works, near Cheadle,
in the county of Stafford, in the following and such other lots as may be agreed upon
at the time of sale.

Description of property.

Lor 1.

A. 28. P.

1. A close of land, called the Slang.

0 0 34

o. on plan.

1 A close of land, called the Slang

Lor 2.

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company have declared a dividend 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30. The traffic is largely on

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending June 30. The traffic is largely on the increase.

At the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway first ordinary general meeting (the Earl of Powis in the chair), it was proposed by Mr. Keate and seconded by Mr. W. Blakeway, that the London and North Western Company should find locomotive power and every description of rolling stock at per rate per mile; the London and North Western to find the engine drivers, stokers, guards, and breaksmen, and the Shrewsbury and Welshpool Company to give proper accommodation for the same, and to maintain the line and works of every description; all officers on the line to be appointed by, and kept under the relative controul of, the said Shrewsbury and Welshpool Company. These arrangements not to be binding for more than seven years. After some discussion, this was withdrawn. The Chairman requested the post-pomement of the accounts to next half-yearly meeting, as there had not been sufficient time since the passing of the Act to prepare a statement of the preliminary and parliamentary expenses. The clause for making arrangements with the Oswestryand Newtown Company had been struck out of the bill, but he hoped before the line was compliced an opportunity would occur for applying to Parliament for those powers.

HONDURAS INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.—The length of this line, which will undoubtedly be of great importance to the commercial community of both hemispheres, is 161 miles through the Republic of Honduras, from Puerto Cabello to the Bay of Fonseca. The charter from the Government of Honduras, ratified by the Legislative Chambers, and proclaimed by the President as the law of the land, provides that the ports, at both extremities, shall be free; all property in transits free of duty; and no passports required. The State gives the company about 2300 square miles, or 1,500,000 acres; also a bounty of 75 acres to each labourer, and exemption from public service to each et

cious woods for export—precisely the kind of work required on the railway.

PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.—Senor Miguel de Bergue, of Bar lona, Spain, has recently patented an invention, which consists in so foraling rails with a rib, disposed vertically, or nearly so, and the support, foundation bearing for the rail, with a rib also disposed vertically, or nearly so, that the ri the rail may be placed by the side of and against the rib of the bearing, and the may be botted, or otherwise connected together. The rail, and the bearing or port, which latter may be either continuous or otherwise, may be formed either wrought or cast-iron. It is preferred that the bottom edge of the rail should upon the bearing; but the rail may be formed with a shoulder, so as to rest upon top of the rib of the bearing. The two ribs may be botted, rivetted, or others accured together, as preferred. Instead of the bearing being formed, the see may be varied; or instead of a horizontal base for the bearing, such base may be eithed either on one or both sides of the rib. Suitable ite bars may be employed preserving the gauge and initiation of the rails.

THE LONDON GRENRAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 23, were 92591. 16s. 2d.

HULL, Ano. 28.—There is not much doing in railway shares with us at presen partly owing to the absence of speculators, but chiefly that parties wait until they have the entire result of the half-yearly meetings before them for their guidance a Hull and Selby's, and all guaranteed stocks, are in good request, and such could find ready buyers.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c. During the Scasion 1858-57, which will COMMENCE on the lat of October, the llowing COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will

CHEMISTRY By A. W. Hopmann, LL. D., F.R.S., &c.
METALLURGY By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.
NATURAL HISTORY By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
MINERALOGY By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
MINING By Warington W. Smyth, M.A.

MINING

GEOLOGY

By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
APPLIED MECHANICS. By ROBERT WILLE, M.A., F.R.S.
PHYSICS

By G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S.
INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. BINNS.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. Bisns. The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £30 for two rears, in one payment, or two annual payments of £20. Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school), mader the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months, the same fee is charged in the metallurgical laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Perry. Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3, £3, and £4 each. Diffeers in the Queen's or the East India Company's service, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain them at half the usual charge.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are dmitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has granted Two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology,

seen established.

For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geofermya-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registr

O SMELTING AND MINING COMPANIES .- A GENTLE MAN, who holds a highly responsible and confidential situation in an a COPPER SMELTING and MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, and MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, and GAGEMENT. The most unexceptionable references will be given.—Ad ve COPEER SMELLIAND BMS introduced with MINING ACCOUNTS, will shortly be VIEW. Intimately acquainted with MINING ACCOUNTS, will shortly be VIEW. NGAGEMENT. The most unexceptionable references will be given.—Add A. B. C.," care of Mr. Palmer, 242, Bull-street, Cardiff. N.B. None but prine

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, in possession of extensive QUARRIES of a peculiar description of STONE, which has been used and proved for upwards of 15 years in the paving of the carriage-ways, and has been extified by the public beards of one of the principal cities in Scotland to be the best material ever used for that purpose, is desirous of FORMING a JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, to extend its use to the paving of cities and towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as also upon the Continent.

Inasmuch as nearly all the transactions of a joint-stock company would be direct with public boards, it is evident there is every facility for the safe and profitable employment of capital. Gentlemen who may be desirous of embarking in an undertaking of this kind will please to send their name and address to Messrs. PIRROY and HAWKS, solicitors, Three Crown-square, Southwark, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. Wm. Verran, Llanidloss, N. W.

SETT.—Apply to Capt. Wat. Yerran, Llanidloos, N. W.

T. JOHN'S, SWANSEA.—SALE OF IMPORTANT FREEHOLD
BUILDING LAND, AND HOUSE AND MINERAL PROPERTY, of the
annual surface value of \$500.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL
those PREEHOLD ESTATES called PENLLWYNMARCH, PWILLY-DOMMEN,
and PENLLWYN ROBERT, in the parish of St. John juxta Swansea, Giamorganshire, together with the valuable MINERALS under the same, and also under certain
lands called White Meadows and Pentre Mawr, presenting an uninterrupted field
extending over between 200 and 300 acres of land, in a ring fence, within one mile
of the town and port of Swansea, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Harford, Morfa, and other copper works, and of zinc, silver, and other agnelting works
and manufactories, and possessing the advantage of communication to Swansea and
all parts of England by means of the South Wales and other railways.
Particulars, with plans annexed, may be had at the office of Messys. WALTERS,
ROWMER, and YOUNG, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inu; of J. T. JENKYN, Eq., solicitor,
Swansea; and of Mr. James Hall, surveyor, Swansea; who are authorised to treat
for the sale.

For the sale.

WITHOUT ROASTING OR CALCINATION.—NEW TREATMENT OF PYRITES, OR MUNDIC, FROM AURIFEROUS OR ARGENTIFEROUS ORES.—The Patentee, P. A. GODEFROY, 3, KING'S MEAD COTTAGES, NEW NORTH ROAD, invites proprietors of the above to SEND HIM (carriage free) a fair AVERAGE SAMPLE of same, clear of all matrix (about i by weight), stating in what quantity such could be sapplied in bulk. By his process the value is effectively tested. Cornwall, Devon, Wales, and Virginia (U.S.), produce ores of this description, the mandic of which holds the chief portion of the precious metal, and by the present mode of treatment much of it is lost.

CINDER RAILWAY COMPARATERIALS.

CONTRACT FOR PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

The Directors of this company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 4000 tons of Rails; 1500 tons of Chairs; 200 tons of Fishing-Plates; 160 tork bit Bolts, Nuts. Spikes, and Washers; 120,000 Compressed Wood Keys; and 60,000 Creosoted Sleepers.

Lithogranded plans and printed specifications may be obtained, either by personal

of 4000 tons of Balls; 1500 tons of Chairs; 200 tons of Fishing-France; no comBolts, Nuts. Spikes, and Washers; 120,000 Compressed Wood Keys; and 60,00
Creosourd Sleepers.

Lithographed plans and printed specifications may be obtained, either by persons
application, or by letter, to Mr. T. A. Yansow, the company's engineer, Greshart
House, Old Broad-reet, on and after Saturday, the 30th lust.
Tenders, in scaled covers, addressed to the directors, are to be lodged at the com
pany's office before Twelve o'clock on Friday, the 5th day of September. The direct
ors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
Seinde Bailway Office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Aug. 23, 1356.

Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS share has this day been made on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on the September next, at the banking-houses of Messrs. Glyn and Co., or the Union ak of London, the bankers of the company; and the shareholders are hereby reiered to pay the amount of such call on their respective shares at the time and place by the companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOIN HERVEY, Sec.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1856, 84 and 85, King William-street.

OR SALE, a good 56 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler weighing 12 tons, complete. Also, a NEW CAPSTAN, CAPSTAN-ROPE, and SHEARS—Letters to view the same may be obtained from Mr. Changrad. Burr, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street; or Capt. Jos. Honor, of Gunnis Land

TEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, on Sims's Patent Combined principle, 22 in. and 40 in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with 5 tons boiler, &c., in good condition, lying near Hayle, Corawall.—For further gatticulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Fireds, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London,

EEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS AGAINST this MINE are requested to FORWARD PARTICULARS of the ame to the undersigned, on or before Saturday, the 6th proximo.

4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Aug. 18, 1856. CHARLES JNO. ELEY.

OYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY,—The Directors hereby give notice, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 10th day of September next, at Two Yelock precisely.—35, Broad-street-buildings, Ang. 25, 1836.

OTARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).—
The CERTIFICATES OF SHARES in the above company are NOW READY
FOR DELIVERY, in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on application
at the office, 3, 0/d Broad-street, London.

at the office, 3, 0id Broad-street, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN. Sec. § 1

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER
MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors
have, with the assent of the General Meeting of Stockholders, held on the let inst.,
made TWO CALLS, one of NINEPENCE per share, PAYABLE on Weinesday, the
3d September next; the other of SIXYENCE per share, PAYABLE on Medinesday, the
3d September next; making 15s, per share called up. The stockholders are, therefore, requested to pay, on or before these dates, to Messrs. Barnett, Honer, Barnett,
and Co., 62, Lombard-street, London, the bankers of the company, the amount payable on their respective shares.

Discount at the rate of 6 per cent. will be returned on application to me, in respect
of payments made in advance; and interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum
will be charged on sums not paid when due. In default of payment, the directors
will proceed to forfeit the shares without delay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Office of the Company, 34, Lime-street, London, Aug. 9, 1856.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES,

LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES, many of which are paying 20 per eent; also, in those of a PROGRESSIVE character, such as hold out a promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming permanently safe investments, at the same time limiting this class of property from liability.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BANKING, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, and other SECURITIES, at the closest price of the day.

WANTED, at present quotations.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botaliaek, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Hingaton Down, Rosewarne, South Wheal Frances, Sortridge Consols, West Caradon, Wheal Arthur, Buller, Also, in the following Progressive Mines—Ballwright, Calstock Consols, Exmouth Consols, Craddock Moor, Gawton United, Great Wheal Baddern, Lady Bertha, Swanpool, Wh. Edward, Ludcott, Trefusis, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Hewas, North Wh. Robert.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—Mr. Alfred Dawson, of Mile End, has patented an apparatus for converting small coals or coal dust, or small coals and coke, or coal dust and coke, with the admixture of water and other materials, into solid blocks of fuel, parts of which apparatus can be used and are suited for other purposes. The small coals, coal dust, &c., are mixed with water or other material, and placed within a box, which box is made nearly six-right, and of a form having a great amount of superfices proportionate to its content; this box is then placed in an oven, where the materials are uniformly heated, or nearly so, for a time, and at a temperature suited to the quality of the materials operated upon. The desired change having taken place, the box is removed from the oven, and its contents, which are into this form, withdrawn and transformed, without caposure to the atmosphere, into a box, of a form having I as superfices proportionate to its content than the box from which the materials have been withdrawn; the contents are then compressed by aid of a hydraulic press, or any other mechanical means, and formed into a block of fuel, which when removed is nt for vee.

New Metallic Alloy,—Equal parts of iron, cobalt, and nickel, fused together, make a very hard alloy, of dazsling whiteness, resembling silver, and suitable for making knife blades, fine flies, and other such articles.

SALE OF STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, BUILDINGS, &c., AT THE NEW COLLIERY WINNING, NEAR CASTLE EDEN, IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLAM.

M. R. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed by the proprietor to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the NEW COLLIERY WINNING, near Castle Eden, in the county of Durham, on Monday next, the 1st of September, 1856, the WHOLE of the valuable COLLIERY MATERIALS, consisting of—

WHOLE of the valuable COLLIERY MATERIALS, consisting of—
Condensing pumping and winding engine, 53 in. cylinder.
High-pressure pumping and winding engine, 53 in. cylinder.
Materials for new main engine, of 200-horse power.
Is long steam-engine bollers, with fittings.
New sinking set of 21 in. pumps, with working-barrel, &c.
Two second-hand standing sets of 17 in. pumps, ditto ditto.
Spears, spear-plates, pulleys, pumping rods, &c.
New orab-ropes, orab, and gins.
Brattice deals, side planks, and useful timber.
A large quantity of Ashlar stones, bricks, doors, windows, &c., in the enginelouses, chimneys, flues, boller-seats, and pillars.
The sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock, when miscellaneous articles
will be sold. Luncheon for purchasers at One o'clock; and at Two o'clock, the engines, bollers, building materials, &c., will de disposed of.
PAYMENTS.—Under £50; above £50, in approved bills at three months' date, or if
yer cent. will be allowed for cash.—Sunderland Sale Offices, August, 1856.

HIGH TOWN.—SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT, ENGINE, BOILER, &c. [4]

M. R. JOHN FIRTH is instructed by Mr. Hanson to SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Monday, the let September, 1856, at his Colliery, High Town,
the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT, consisting of superior 10-horse MIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, new; 14-horse boiler, new, with boilerpump, feed-pipes, mountings, grate bars and frames, excellent pumping gear, all
complete, with 36 yards 8 in. pump-trees, and 7½ in. working-barrel, 31 yards 2½ plping, 7 feet
crib, capetan-rope, plt roll and rope, corves, and sinking tubs, picks, shovels, hammers, away, riddles, &c.

The above plant is entirely new, having been in operation only two mouths. The
colliery is within three minutes' walk of the Liversedge Station, on the Leeds and
Yorkshire Company's Bradford and Mirfield Line. Sale at Twelve o'clock.

VALUABLE PREMICES.

ALUABLE FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATE, comprising the HAYOD GANOL and GLYN LLAN FARMS, and TWO-THIRDS of the CAE COURT PROPERTY, together containing upwards of 321 acres, and the very important and highly valuable COAL FIELDS, and OTHER MINES and MINERALS, under the said estates.

ROBERT REID WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (with the concurrence of the mortgagee), at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, Lon Wednesday, the 10th of September, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in

MR. ROBERT REID WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (with the concurrence of the mortgagee), at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornbill, Londou, on Wednesday, the 10th of September, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in Eight Lots—

A FREHOLD ESTATE, known as HAFOD GANOL, situate in the Rhondda Valley, in the parish of Llamwynno, within 150 yards of the Rhondda Branch of the Taff Vale Rallway, and two miles from Pont-y-pridd and the Newbridge Station on that line, 14 miles distant from the drorpoils. It comprises 130a. 2a. 2ir. of ARABLE, MEADOW, and PASTURE LAND, at present let to Mr. John Martin, a yearly tenant. Under the farm lis THREE SEAMS of superior BITUMINOUS COAL, each averaging 3 ft. in thickness; the quality of which can be easily tested, as the continuation of them under the surrounding properties have been worked for several years by the Great Western Railway, Mr. John Calvert, Mr. D. W. James, Mr. John Edmunds, and others. A large and never-failing stream of water runs along the western side of the property, an invaluable advantage for mining operations. It is considered not at all improbable that the Aberdare steam-coal seams, and the various seams of ironatone now being worked at Hirwain, Aberdare, and other iron-works, are continued under this property.

Also a FREEHOLD ESTATE, called GLYN LLAN FARM, situated in the parish of Llandyfodwy, between Ogwr Fach river, and leehydd Brook, within about three miles of the Tou-du Ironworks, and six miles from the Bridgend Station, on the South Wales Railway, from which London may be reached in little more than five hours. It comprises 83a. 2a. 19r. of aRable, MeaDow Land Durnave, Sir John Ivor Guest, Bart, and Nash Vaughan, Eq. The farm, mountain, and detached pieces, are at present let to Mr. Llevelly Jones, a yearly tenant. Under the farm lie the several seams of BITUMINOUS COAL and IRONSTONE now being worked by the Ton-du Iron Company, measuring 69 ft. thick, 47 ft. of which can be worked at a profit. A colliery in the immediate neighbourbood has been opened, and a v

thereunder.

Printed particulars and plans may be obtained of Mr. William Bassett, Gellifynaches, near Pont-y-pridd, Cardiff, who will also show the estates; of Mr. Walten Monoax, solicitor, Merthyr Tydvil; of Mr. William Lewis, solicitor, Pridgend; of Messrs, Lukwelliam and Clark, solicitors, 9, Cook's-court, Carey-street, Lincoin's Inn; at the Queen's Hotel, Cardiff; the Mackworth Arms, Swanses; the Castle, Bridgend; the New Inn, Pont-y-prydd; the King's Head, Gloucester; the White Hart, Bristol; at Garraway's, London; and of Mr. Robert Reid, 48, Great Mariborough-street, London.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT LAMERHOOE WHEAL MARIA. MESSRS. DAVIS, SON, AND VOSPER WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on LAMER HODE WHEAL MARIA, in the parish of Lamerton, in the county of Devon, or Thursday, the 11th of September, 1856, comprising a 60 in. STRAM-ENGINE, 10 its troke in cylinder and shaft, with two boilers, about 10 tons each, as good as new balance-bob, saddles, brasses, fixings, and bearings, complete.

1 4 ft. 4 in.-10 in. windbore. 1 9 ft. 4 in.-9 in. windbore. 1 4 ft. 8 in.-9 in. windbore. fms. 6% in. whim-rope. 10 fms. 9/3 in. wnim-rope.
1 capstan.
5 9 ft. 11 in. pumps.
1 2 ft. 10 in. pump.
9 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.
1 10 ft. 12 in. working.
1 10 ft. 11 in. working.
1 14 ft. 8 in. working.
1 14 ft. 8 in. working.
1 14 ft. 8 in. working.
1 16 ft. 10 in. working.
1 7 ft. 12 in. working.
1 8 ft. 10 in. working.
1 9 ft. 12 in. working.
1 16 ft. 10 in. working.
1 17 ft. 18 ft. 18 ft. in. diameter, when complete in water-wheel, 25 ft. in. diameter, warms. complete: horse-whim; 12 ft. eage, will 1 9 in, doorpiece. 1 6 ft. 9 in, door and doorpiece, 2 doorpieces.
1 10 in, H-piece.
2 doors of doorpieces, new.
8 doors of doorpieces, new.
9 d

An excellent water-wheel, 25 ft, in diameter, 2 ft, abreast, with axle and heads stamps, complete; horse-whim; 12 ft, eage, with spare beam, &c.; several tons or rod plates; lot of 6, 7, and 8 in. rods; ditto 1½, 1½, and 2 in. bucket rods; lot o 1½ in. surface rods; several pairs of double and treble blocks; ditto caps and loops lot of chain, boits, &c.; a capital lot of staples and glands; saveral tons of round flat, and square iron, of different sixes and longths; a quantity of blister and gas steel; lot of iron; 42 and 36 in. smiths' bellows; vices; bevels; an excellent lot o smiths' tools; a lot of east-steel borrer; east-iron ditto; a quantity of miners' tools handserew; boring machine; eross-cut saw; 2 beams, scales, and weights; carpen ters' bench, large size; 2 chests, of different sixes; iron bar ladders; kibbles; wood air-pipes; pulleys and stands; a quantity of timber; lot of launders; boxes an prongs; elack scalings; whim and tackle ropes; shovel hilt; safety fuse; lot o powder; anti-friction grease; about 20 tons of engine coals; an excellent boat; and dialegous content of the role of the account-house furniture; an excellent diale, quadrant, and chain.

quadrant, and chain quadrant, and chain efreahments on the table at Twelve, and the sale to commence at One o'clock. further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, Tavistock.—Dated Aug. 27, 1856

MADELEY IRON AND COAL WORKS, STAFFORDSHIRE. STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WAGONS, IRON FURNACES, &C.

MESSRS. T. M. FISHER AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Priday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th days
of September, 1856, on the premises, four miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne, and
about two miles from the Madeley Station, on the London and North-Western Railway, by order of Thomas Firmstone, Esq., the owner, in consequence of his discontinuing the business (sale to commence can't day punetually at Eleven o'clock in the
forenon), TWO large IRON FURNACES, with wrought-iron air lift, air tube, blowing apparatus, valve, and pipes, &c.; blowing eyilinder, 73in, diam., 6 ft. 6 in. stroke; one
condensing ateam-engine for blast, cylinder 28% in. diam., 6 ft. 6 in. stroke; one
condensing ateam-engine for blast, cylinder 28% in. diam., 6 ft. 6 in. 7ft. stroke. ing apparatus, valve, and pipes, &c.; blowing cylinder, 73 in. diam., 6 ft. 6 in. stroke; one condensing steam-engine for blast, cylinder 26½ in. diam., 6 ft. 6 in. stroke; one condensing steam-engine for winding or pumping, cylinder 35 in. diam., 7 ft. 6 in. stroke; one condensing steam-engine for winding or pumping, cylinder 28½ in. diam., 7 ft. stroke; one condensing steam-engine for winding or pumping, cylinder 28 in. diam., 6 ft. 6 in. stroke; one condensing steam-engine for winding or pumping, cylinder 28 in. diam., 6 ft. stroke; one condensing steam-engines for winding or pumping, cylinder 21 in. diam., 4 ft. stroke; three condensing steam-engines for winding or pumping, cylinder 21 in. diam., 4 ft. stroke; one high-pressure table engine, for winding or pumping, cylinder 12 in. diam., 4 ft. stroke; one high-pressure beam engine, for winding or pumping, cylinder 12 in. diam., 4 ft. stroke; if 6 cylindrical steam bollers, with egg ends; 11 sets of pit-head gear and pullers, capstans, and framing; eight gins; sets of double and single winding apparatas; ft-legs for pumping, rods, lxings, and crank shafts; an excellent 6 wheeled locomotive engine, equal to new, with 13 in. cylinders, driving-wheels 5 ft. 6 in. diam., and 133 brass tubes 13½ in. diam.; a 4-wheeled coupled locomotive engine, with 10½ in. sylinders, driving-wheels 5 ft. 6 in. diam. and 133 brass tubes 13½ in. diam.; a 4-wheeled coupled locomotive engine, with 10½ in. sylinders, driving-wheels 6 ft. 6 in. diam. and 133 brass tubes 13½ in. diam.; a 4-wheeled locomotive engine, with 10½ in. sylinders, driving-wheels 6 ft. 6 in. diam. and 133 brass tubes 13½ in. diam.; a 4-wheeled tender; 116 railway wagons, on springs, with 4 in., 3½ in., and 3 in. axles, will carry 5 tons; 26 railway wagons, without springs; weighing machine, up to 7 tons 10 ewts; pumpe, with 14 in., 12 in., 10 in., and 6 in. working-barrles; quantity of pipes, from 4 in. to 14 in. dam. Contents of the Foundry, Mechanics' Shop, and Smithy, comprising 8½ in. double-geared lathe, o

ON SALE, ONE 35-horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, with cylinder newly bored, new metallic piston, side pipes, pedestals, and motion; will be sold a bargain.—Apply to J. Fransinou and Sons, Victoria Works, Dukinfield.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT BUCKNALL (in the immediate via

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT BUCKNALL (in the immediate visinity of the Staffordshire Potteries).

MESSRS. EDWARDS WILL SELIA, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, at Five o'elock p.m., subject to such eonditions of sale as shall be then declared, a compact FREEHOLD ESTATIS, situate at Bucknall, in the parish of Stoke-upon. Trent, in the county of Stafford, called the BLAKELOW FARM, consisting of a substantial FARM. HOUSE, with suitable OUT.-BUILDINGS, and divers CLOSEs of ARABLE and GRASS LAND, lying near to and surrounding the same, in the oscing pation of Thomas Cololough; and several detached fields, in the holding of Joseph Soragg and Josiah Kirkham; containing altogether 92 acres, or thereabouts.

This property coastains many valuable SEAMS OF COAL and IRONSTONE, including, among others, at moderate dopths, the Bowling-alley, Holly-lane, Sparrow butte, and Cockshead Mines, the latter of which has been proved, and the whole of which mines are now worked in the surrounding districts.

The turnylike-roads from Stoke-upon-Trent to Lock, and from Hanley to Bucknall, which pass through the property, give easy access to two of the principal pottry towns, about two miles distant; and the estate will also be intersected by the intended mineral railway from Stoke-upon-Trent to Biddulph and Congleton, which will atford greatly increased facilities for the development of its mineral resources.

A plan of the property, and a section of the miner, may be seen, and further information obtained, at the offices of Messrs. Krary and Sheppanap, solicitors, Soke-upon-Trent.—August 6, 1508.

WHEATLEY KIRK, ENGINEERING AUCTIONEER VALUER, and ARBITRATOR; MILLS, FACTORIES, WORKS, ENGINEERING, or MACHINE MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS; also, RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, &c. - Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SCREW-CUTTING and SLIDE LATHE, with 16 in. centre headstocks, on bed 20 ft. long, complete, with change wheels, top driving apparatus, &c., by those eminent makers, Shepherd, IIII, and spink, Leeds.—Willaratza Kink, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

TEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAM-ENGINES, of all kinds, always on hand, and in progress of manufacture, at WHEATLEY KIRK'S MANCHESTER.—Most excellent HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 20 in. eylinder, and 3 f. 6 in. stroke, piston-rod working through both ends of eylinder, complete, with governor, feed-pump, fly-wheel, &c., for manufacturing purposes, ONE ditto ditto, completely fitted for winding, 4.e. for winding purpose, & N.B. HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL ENGINES, from 3 to 35-horse power, a number of SECOND-HAND BEAM and OTHER ENGINES, up to 200-horse power, —WHEATLEY KIRK, Manchester.

TOR SALE.—ONE NEW 38 in, bored CYLINDER, 6 ft. strke.

ONE large BORING LATHE BED, planed on upper surface.

ONE NORRIS' PATENT CUPOLA, nearly new.

ONE 15-hors STEAM-ENGINE, and FOUR 5-horse ditto; the former may be seen at work.

Quantity of 13 in. GOVERNMENT SHELL PATTERNS and BOXES.

Apply to J. A. SHIPTON, Union Mill-street, Wolverhampton.

DOILERS.—ON SALE, TWO 45 and THREE 50-horse BOILERS, with two furnace fluce joining into one; POUR first-rate 40-horse ditto, with two fluces through, all well stayed with gusseta; ONE 5 and ONE 14-horse egg-enditio; and ONE 20-horse wagon-shaped ditto; all in capital working condition.—Apply to J. Ferrihoudh and Sons, Victoria Boiler Works, &c., Dukinfield.

TATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. Three engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without bollers, at the lowest posible rutes; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boller and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. Within Youso and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

IIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL, 3, 8, 10, 14, to 25 horse power, at £8 to £9 per horse power, de-livered in London. Can be fitted up in any part of the country.—Drawings and prices to be had on application to W. T. Hendry and Co., engineers, &c., No, 33, Upper Thames-street, London.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.
An excellent 24 in. cylinder DOUBLE-ACTING STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with one boiler about 10 tons, and 36 heads of stamps, with iron axles and lifters, complete; new within two years.

A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.
A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.

wo sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.
45 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.
St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856.

TO BE SOLD (as a going concern), pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Causes of "MOLD v. MOLD," and "MOLD v. MOLD," and the Mold v. MOLD v. with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said causes are attached, at the King's Head Hotel, in the town of Derby, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1856, at Four of the clock in the afternoon precisely, the valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY. IRON and COAL MINES, COLLIERIES, and OTHER WORKS and BUSINESSES, LANDE, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS, of and belonging to the late partnership firm of Messrs. Charles digns, and William Hensel Molding from of Messrs. Charles digns, and William Hensel Molding for the Australia of the Australia of Austria of the Australia of Austria of the Australia of Austria of

MILNES AND NEWBOLD, Matlock, Derbyshire,

TO ENGINEERS, TOOL MAKERS, MACHINISTS, IRONPOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—Early in September will be OFFERED FOR
SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) ALL the valuable
FLANT and STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of Side Latthe, Flanting Machines, Drilling Machines, Tools, &c. in first-rate condition, now upon the premises at RKITANNIA FOUNDRY. LEEDS, lately occupied by Messars. Mackensic and Cotton.
Any person disposed to treat for the purchase of the whole of the above plant and
stock by private contract may forward his application (if by letter post paid) to Mr.
THOMAN BROWN, from merchant, Alfred-street, Leeds, and Thoraton-road, Bradford.
Any one wishing to commence the tool trade will find this a favourable opportunity.
By order of the Assignces,
J. AND II. EICHARDSON AND GAUNT,
Solicitors, Leeds.
Leeds, Aug. 19, 1856.

Leens, Aug. 19, 1896.

LATE QUARRY, NEAR BANGOR.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with early possession, a SLATE QUARRY, situate within a short distance of Bangor, with a SMALL FARM and LANDS adjoining thereto. Also, a very valuable WHARP, situate at Bangor, affording every facility for the shipment of slates or other stores.—Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs, Jours and Thomas Transverl, 15, Parliament-street, London; A. J. Rossow, Esq., Garth, Bangor; or Mr. Grahlam, solicitor, Newbury.

RELAND.—COUNTY OF GALWAY.—TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the property of Capt. O'Hara, the ROYALTIES of TOWNLANDS of MOYVOONE and AUGHNANURE, on which a valuable rish VEIN OF LEAD has been discovered. The lands are two miles from Oughterard, and twelve from Galway, to which there is a railway from Dablis.—For particulars, apply to James Belle, Esq., Ard Carne, Ballinasloe.

AND AND MINES.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an ESTATE called HOUGHWOOD, altuate in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford-shire, and about four miles from Hanley, and containing 76 acres, or thereabouts, with the dwelling houses thereon.

There is every reason to believe that this estate abounds in IRONSTONE. A shaft has been suck about 6 yards on a part of the estate, and several bands of ironscone were passed through, varying in thickness. The cannal adjoins the estate, and a tramway may be made from the shaft to it with the greatest ease.

Applications to be made to Mr. Core, mine agent, Hanley, Staffordshire; Mr. E. Joses, engineer, Donnington Wood, Salop; and Mr. Hasvay Hasve, solicitor, 12, Cariton Chambers, Regent-street, London, and Newport, Salop.

Cariton Chambers, Regent-street, London, and Newport, Salop.

RONWORKS IN CUMBERIAND TO BE DISPOSED OF.—

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, on the South Pier of Workington Harbour, and within a few yards of the Stations of the Whitehaven Junetion, and Cockermouth and Workington Railways, from which, and by steamers from the Ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, daily communication may be had with all parts of the kingdom.

These valuable premises contain a complete SET OF ROLLS for PUDDLED and FINISHED IRON, SHINGLEBS, HAMMERS, SHEARS, &c., worked by a powerful steam-engine, and are capable of producing from 50 to 70 tons of bar-iron weekly-Coals of a superior quality are raised in the immediate neighbourhood, and can be laid down in the works at a moderate price.

Messers, Smith and Co., from Northampton, have recently put into blast the furnace at the Seaton Ironworks, about a mile distant, where they smelt the hematic ore of the district, from which works there is a railway to the harbour, and from which pig-iron of a superior quality may be had.

For further particulars, apply to Messers, WILLIAM Bran and Co., from merchants, London, Glasgow, or Newcastle; Messers, Ewas and Auld, accountants, Glasgow; or to Petera Camenos, Whitehaven.

TO LET, an old and valuable TIN and COPPER MINE, known as WHEAL UNION, with a range of 90 acres of land, situated within two males of the Stannary town of Ashburton, Devon. It has been worked for conturies by water-power only to the depth of about 50 fms., having numerous shafts and adits; but a deficiency of water renders a steam-engine necessary now, which is the main expense requisite to produce an immediate return, power only being required to clear the mine of water to work the lodes at once. The ores sold by a former company, obtained by inadequate means from this and the adjoining property, produced £13,977 in less than three years, raised at an average tribute of less than 10s., or half profit, clearly showing what could be done by steam-power. The strata consists of grey killar, or elay-slate, so proverbial for richness in tin and copper lodes. There are three lifts of pumps and rods in the engine-shaft; also, counting-house, &c., on the pranises. The terms to a responsible party will be liberal.

For particulars, apply personally, or by letter, to S. P. Knowles, Eq., 52, New Park-road, Stockwell, Surrey, where plans, specimens, &c., may be seen.

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HE MINING DOERNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL CAZETTE

ATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—
LEE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL,
RASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely
set to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings,
sublifing hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. I, Pishchill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT
RTY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

SILE CITY, WITH A STEAM BOLLERS, marine and land.

BSS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.—
GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR IS SELF-ACTING, EASILY
IMPROVES THE DEALUGHT, and SAVES FUEL. It is applicable to all
of farances, boilers, ovens, marine engines, locomotives, and open fires, and
off removes the smoke nuisance.—Apply to the patentice, 24, Nor olk-street,
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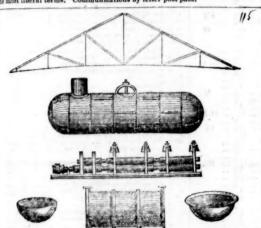
R WILLIAM NAISH, of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, INSPECTOR OF RAILS, begs most respectfully to acquaint merebants, et. engineers, and others connected with the British iron trade, that he still ISUES to EXECUTE ORDERS OF INSPECTION throughout the various sto of South Wales and adjacent ironworks; and confidently refers to the satisfablic highest properties of the satisfablic highest properties of the United States and the Canadas, as well as to Continental Europe, as a of the fidelity, carefulness, and promptitude of his inspections.

sport, Monmoathshire, August, 1890.

[ELF-ACTING SAFETY ALARM FOR BOILERS.—
0 COLLIERY OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S sim20 THE SAME AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S sim20 THE SAME AND SAME AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S sim20 THE SAME AND MANUFACTURERS.—JOHNSTON'S sim20 THE SAME AND SAME

MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHI NISTS GENERALLY. HE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—

This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for a it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM MOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTH. NESS of ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, PACILITY for LUBRIGATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for series proposed to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to KNTER INTO CONTRACTS for large of the MOISE and the Accident of the invention to series steam-ressels, or other machinery, upon earlier to the proposed of the proposed series of the particular may be obtained, and models and teatimonials inspected, elevention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Milton of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the Articas of June and July, and the Mining Journal of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.



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State quantity of cubic feet per minute required and the pressure, also the pressure
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The blocks are made in a cubic or any other form suited for package, weighing from 28 lbs. to 56 lbs. or more, at the discretion of the manufacturer, the stowage being about 1 ton to 27 cubic feet. Samples are to be seen at the Coal Exchange, London, every Monday.

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Wednesday 3, Aberystwith Bristol 9, after.
Tursday 4, Llanelly 5, Bristol 9, after.
Tursday 4, Restance 1, Aberystwith 1, Bristol 9, after.
Saturday 6, Bristol 3, Aberystwith 1, 10.30 even.
Saturday 7, Aberystwith 1, Liverpool 3, Aberystwith 1, 10.30 even.
Friday 12, Liverpool 3, Aberystwith 1, 10.30 even.
Friday 16, Portmadoe 1, Liverpool 8, 30 even.
Friday 16, Portmadoe 1, Aberystwith 1, 10. even.2
Monday 12, 1, Liverpool 3, Aberystwith 1, 10. even.2
Monday 22, Aberystwith 1, Bristol 12, 4 after.
Wednesday 24, Llanelly Bristol 11, 24 after.
Wednesday 24, Depression 1, Aberystwith 1, 10. even.
Monday 25, Bristol 1, Aberystwith 1, 10. even.
Monday 25, Bristol 1, Aberystwith 1, 10. even.
Monday 26, Aberystwith 1, Bristol 1, 24 after.
Wednesday 24, Llanelly 1, Bristol 1, 24 after.
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